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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,888—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5264	L. H. Moule	9th Jan.
" SHANNON	4189	R. Crewes	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
" SHANNON	4189	R. Crewes	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March,
" SHANNON	4189	R. Crewes	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6801	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April,
" SHANNON	4189	R. Crewes	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6801	L. Reeves	1st May.
" SHANNON	4189	R. Crewes	8th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

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IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich..	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
YARRA	4255	Flandin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
OCEANIEN	Schmitz	4,249	14th Jan. 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.
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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 7th January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 12th Jan., at 7 a.m.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COENA," 2,026 tons, on or about 15th Jan.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th Jan., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1897.

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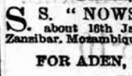

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Costume, Gent. and 2 Ladies } Extra Ladies, Re 1.
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Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

WANTED, for the WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, Hyderabad Sind a Head Matron permanently, having a Diploma in Midwifery and Sick Nursing with a knowledge of Surgical Dressing and Bandaging. One having a slight knowledge of compounding as well will be given preference. None need apply who is over fifty.

Applications should be accompanied by a Certificate of Physical fitness. Salary of Rs. 50 per Mensem. Free and comfortable quarters allowed. Actual travelling expenses will be paid. Apply sharp to the HONORARY SECRETARY; C. D. Fund Association, Hyderabad Sind.

Hyderabad Sind, 30th Dec., 1896.

WANTED an ASSISTANT LADY DOCTOR, on Rs. 100 per Mensem, permanently for the Women's Hospital, Hyderabad Sind. A lady of the rank of Assistant Surgeon will be given preference. Actual travelling expenses, and a rent allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem will be paid. Apply sharp to the HONORARY SECRETARY, C. D. Fund Association,
Hyderabad Sind. 30th Dec. 1896.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICES of MOTION to the following Effect will be placed before the Meeting of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 7th inst.

1. From G. Cotton, Esq., of intention to move that, as proposed by the Commissioner in the schedule for 1897-98, submitted for the consideration of the Standing Committee a personal allowance of Rs 250 per mensem be granted to the present Chief Accountant, Mr. S. N. Cooper, and that the budget provision of accounts and expenditure establishment, section I, be enhanced from Rs. 59,784 to Rs. 62,754.

2. From G. W. Roughton, Esq.
To be seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C. I. E.

That a Committee to be denominated "The Special Plague Committee," be appointed, and that the committee do, during the continuance of the epidemic, meet once at least in each week. That the functions of the Committee be, to act in consultation with the Commissioner in all matters relating to the plague, to suggest to him all such steps as they may deem necessary or advisable for its control, mitigation or suppression to receive and collate all such reports and papers as may be laid before them in connection with the epidemic, and to prepare and present to the Corporation from time to time reports showing (a) the number of persons attacked; (b) the distribution of infected areas; (c) the number of houses infected; (d) the measures adopted for the disinfection of infected houses; (e) the number of persons remaining in each infected house in which a case of plague may occur or has occurred, and the number of cases subsequently occurring in each such house; (f) the number of persons who having removed from an infected house are subsequently attacked; and (g) all such other matters as may serve to elucidate the origin, progress, character, and secure suppression of the epidemic. That the Committee have full power to call for all papers and documents relating to the epidemic, and that they be empowered to require at each of their meetings the attendance of the Health Officer, and all such other servants of the Municipality as they may think fit. That, upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared from time to time to sanction payment of such sums as may be found necessary for the printing and preparation of plans in connection with the reports to be presented to the Corporation.

3. From the Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, requesting the Commissioner to obtain the services of Mr. Hankin as a scientific expert to advise the Municipality in connection with the prevailing plague.

4. From Mulji B. Barbhaya, Esq., requesting the Commissioner, during the existence of the plage to direct—That no main sewer, drain, or gully-pipe be opened or cleaned except where they are choked up. That no house-connection be made with such sewer, drain, or gully-pipe, and that all existing house-connections be severed from the gully-pipes, drains, or sewers. That the sullage water passing from the house pipes be allowed to flow on the pavement over the gully pipes, and that such pavement be cleaned and flushed every day and disinfectants sprinkled over the same, and lastly that the cost of severing the house pipes and cleaning and flushing the pavement and sprinkling disinfectants over the same be paid out of the special grants made by the Corporation.

5. From A. G. Viegas, Esq., fixing (1) the minimum pay of the Superintendent of Victoria Gardens, at Rs. 250 per mensem rising to the maximum of Rs 350. (2) The minimum pay of the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, at Rs. 200 per mensem, rising for the maximum of Rs. 350 per mensem.

6. From W R Hamilton, Esq., to the effect that when a house-owner has been given notice to make his house-connections and has neglected to do so within the time specified, the Commissioner should take prompt steps to carry out the work departmentally and recover the cost under section 491 or 492. That the city should be divided into sixty sections and each section should be in charge of one member of the Corporation, who shall visit daily or as frequently as possible and bring to the notice of the Executive Officers any measures which he may consider necessary to be taken to promote health and cleanliness. That the Commissioner be asked to obtain the sanction of Government, (a) to the whitewashing of any house which considers should be whitewashed either departmentally or with whitewash supplied to the owners or occupiers by the Municipality; (b) to the removal of tiles from the roof of any house to admit sunlight; and (c) to the removal of the occupants of any building for such time, not exceeding seven days, as may be necessary for its cleaning. That the Commissioner be requested to take prompt measures to prohibit the use of open grounds or places for the making of dung cakes during the prevalence of the plague. That the Commissioner be asked to select the places where nightsoil pail depots might be constructed and to construct such as may be immediately necessary to prevent the practice of throwing nightsoil into the gutters That the Commissioner be asked to report whether the licences granted to owners and occupiers of stables for horses or milch cattle should not include a condition that the dung and litter shall be removed daily by the Municipality at the cost of the licenses. That the Commissioner be requested to take early measures to close the Mussalman burial grounds in Queen's Road and in Grant Road. That a Committee be appointed to select the sites which should be acquired for open spaces in the thickly populated parts of the city.

7. From Nanabhai N. Katrak, Esq., proposing the appointment of a Plague Vigilance Committee whose duty it shall be to keep themselves in communication with the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, and the Executive Engineer on all matters connected with the prevailing epidemic to meet at least once a week or oftener if need be receive and consider the reports of the progress of the epidemic and the measures adopted by the Executive every week for the same; and to bring as urgent matter before the Corporation, proposals for any measures calculated to stamp out the epidemic and to send to the Corporation from time to time such reports on the progress of the epidemic as they deem advisable.

8. From the Hon'ble Mr. Phrozshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., asking the Commissioner, to apply to Government for the loan of the services of Dr. K. R. Kirtikar as Special Health Officer to act in conjunction with Dr. Weir.

9. From Hari S. Dickshit, Esq., for the appointment of a Committee to report on the present condition of the sewers and drains of the city and to suggest measures for the improvement of the drainage of the City, and that the Committee be authorized to engage the services of such expert or experts as it may deem necessary or advisable.

10. From A. G. Viegas, Esq., (1) requesting the Municipal Commissioner, in consulation with the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, for a complete scheme of new roads for the congested parts of the city; (2) requesting the Commissioner to consider the advisability of affording medical relief to the poor sick of the plague at their own houses; (3) requesting the Commissioner to inform the Corporation as to whether any appliances are necessary in order to flush the sewers and drains with sea-water.

H. W. BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 5th January 1897.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our numerous constituents that we have from THIS DAY been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for INDIA (including Burmah and Ceylon), for the FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FREIDR: BAYER and COMPANY of Elberfeld, Germany, and have Established ourselves in Bombay at the Address given below.

We take over the business hitherto carried on by Mr. C. VERNON, of Bombay, who will now represent us as our MANAGER.

(Sd.) FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER & Co., Ltd.,
5, Bank Street, Bombay, 1st January, 1897.

CHINA FIRE OFFICE, LD., OF HONGKONG.

I Beg to notify that I have been APPOINTED AGENT of the above Company and am now prepared to accept Insurances against Fire at Current Rates.

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Atlas Assurance Company,
9, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 6th January, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire), on WEDNESDAY, 20th January, for the supply of:—

Five lakhs of Moulmein Teak Wood
Permanent Way Chair Keys, of
Right Hand pattern

to be delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, Bombay.

2. Tender Form with specification must be obtained from the Undersigned, and be sent to the Office of the Agent with a deposit of Rs. 500 as security.

3. Standard sample with Template or gauge can be seem at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
AG. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th January, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instruted to sell, by Public Auction, at No. 39, Marine Lines, opposite the new bungalows, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, by John Roberts and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, fancy door curtains, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Brussel's carpets, original oilpaintings and water colours, nearly new safety bicycle, a large collection of palms, ferns, roses, etc., in tubs and pots, the property of G. OWEN DUNN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of Mr. Robinson—

1 strong built light Victoria with grey horse and harness.

N. B.—The garden will be sold at 2 p.m.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, opposite Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture plated-ware, glass and crockery ware, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, sewing machine photographic camera, wearing apparel Gent's saddles English mail phaeton with Arab horse and harness, etc., the property of the late Dr. F. X. MINEZES.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD IRON TRAMWAY, RAILS.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, by order of the Tramway Co., Ld., and on account and risk of the defaulting contractor Isajee Sullamanjee Vegree.

About 250 tons old iron tramway rails.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built Victoria in very good order.
1 second-han t strong palanquin office shigram
1 strong built 4 seated barouche.
1 bay arabjhorse, 9 years old 14-1, goes well in harness.
1 chesnut pony, 13-2, aged quiet to ride.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF YARN BALES, IRON SAFE, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Sakurchand Vundravun an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 15, Nakhoda Street, Yarn Market, Tanba Kanta, consisting 30 bales of yarn, 40's P. green yarn, iron safe, globe lamps, brass divit emptyinehta box, mattresses, pillows, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUND BELONGING TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

The following 40 Municipal plots of land, suitable for building, situate in the Agripada district, and to the north of the Byculla Club, will be sold, by Public Auction, on the premises by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. (in pursuance of sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay), at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 11th January, 1897. The auction, if not completed that day, will be continued at 3 p.m., on each, successive day (except Sundays), until all the plots have been offered.

Particulars of the Plots:—

Plot Nos.	Area sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area sq. yds.
1	638·97	15	555·56	31	397·24
2	545·36	16	597·13	32	881·63
3	555·51	19	570·69	33	638·89
4	734·91	20	672·48	34	640·74
5	734·91	21	674·77	35	727·87
6	555·56	22	674·55	36	715·00
7	555·96	23	830·59	52	715·00
8	784·91	24	870·73	66	715·00
9	737·13	25	687·68	79	727·22
10	555·56	26	686·23	90	731·11
11	555·96	27	689·28	99	727·11
12	746·02	28	691·81	105	727·22
13	746·02	29	891·08		
14	555·56	30	683·87		

Plans showing all the plots of land to be sold can be purchased at the Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, at Re. 1 each.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer, at the Municipal Office, Esplanade, to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Hayley, and Dunlop, Municipal Solicitors, or to the undersigned—

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 6th January, 1897.

GREAT
AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, case of this Paper.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the at Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

---

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from——to——November, and have received every attention. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

NOTICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S JANUARY STORE LIST
FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

London, Plymouth, Bombay, and Karachi.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON and from 4th January, 1897, and until further notice, a DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. will be allowed for RISE in EXCHANGE on GENERAL GOODS, instead of the 5 per cent. that has been ruling since February last, and of 5 per cent. instead of the 2½ per cent. on Arms, Ammunition, Beers, Wines, Spirits, and Perfumery.

A NEW PRICE-LIST for the Bombay Depot, JUST PUBLISHED, will be supplied free to Members.

GENERAL MANAGER.

January, 1897.

FOR SALE.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
FOR SALE.

DOUBLE-POLE TENT, 20 by 16; quite new; suitable for bed and drawing rooms; at a reduced price; net Rs. 359 each; any number can be had.

આદમજી પીરભાઈ,
i.e., ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.

No. 37, Babcola Tank Road, Bombay, 1st January, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.
BRASS AND COPPER SCRAP.
TOPS OF OLD ROOF LAMPS AND COPPER DUBBERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 13th January, 1897, for the purchase of six lots of Old Roof Lamp Tops and Copper Dubbers (electro-plated), for Roof Lamps, and six lots of Scrap Brass and Copper, and which are now ready for inspection at the Company's General Stores, Parel, Bombay.

2. Tender Forms must be obtained from the Undersigned, and sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,
AG. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th December, 1896.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manilla.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE. (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,06,292	9 8
Deposits	"	1,04,06,910	7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,86,333	14 3
Sundries	"	1 09,026	13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,35,568	11
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622	14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,32,936	3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	322,304	13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted, approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders to pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LTD.,

THE LATEST IN

GENTS' HATS

EXTRA QUALITY.

HARD FELTS
BLACK & COLORED.
Rs. 8-10

SOFT FELTS
BLACK & COLORED.
Rs. 6-12

BOMBAY.

NOW BEING SHOWN.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Yearly Rate.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,320
Bank of Bengal	40,000	250	all	10 pr. ct.	320
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Oriental Bank Corporation	15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p. c.	145
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	30
Chartered Bank	40,000	500	400	7 pr. ct.	427
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	21-5s.	465
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES				Half year.	
Albion	1,500	1,100	all	100 241	56
Anglo-Indian	1,345				22
Associated S. M. Co. Ld.	6 8	1,200	1,000	60	1,000
Atlas S. & W. Co. Ld (Bal-ary)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Union	800	1,000	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.40	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	900	500	dvd Rs.30	570
Bombay National Manfg. Co					
Choksi Mills	500	1,000	1,000		690
Britannia Mills	1,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,500
China Mills Co Ld	500	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	770
City of Bombay Mills	850	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,020
Colaba Land & Mill Co	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Dhanraj Mills	800	500	500	25	735
Dhuleep Land & Mill	4,000	100	...	dvd Rs12	800
Dosa Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	500
Dowlatshaw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	595
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	505
Elphinstone	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Petit Industrial	1,325	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Gold Mohur Industrial Mills	678	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs15	680
Hajee Kasim and Sons	1,500	500	500	40	670
Hansraj and Sultanbhoy	800	500	500	25	700
Hindoostan	800	500	1,000	50	575
Hoosenabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	505
Indian Manfg. Co. Ld	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Jacob Sassoon Manufacturing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	776xd
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	2,100	500	500	20	700
Jehangir Vakil	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20	325
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,900	250	250	dvd Rs.10	227½
Jehangir Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	975
Kalyandas Mills Co. Ld	343	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandesh	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	705
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Manufacture Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Kurla Mills	2,000	100	100	dvd Rs.10	209
Lakshmi Mills	448	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lakhmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,025
Madras United	928	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,000
Mahalaxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,120
Managon	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	127½
Morarji Gokuldas	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,180
Muncherji & M. Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	260
Mysore Silk Manufacturing Co.	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	460
Oriental	4,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	350
Presidency Mill's Co (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	840
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,210
Seesoon	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	650	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,525
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Maharatta	1,313	250	250	dv Rs 12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	658
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	900	80	500	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	800	1,000	1,000	40	53
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
Venkateshwar Lakhmidhar C Mill Co Ld	800	500	500	dvd Rs40	4 0xd
Victoria Mills	552	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	790
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Gloning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Electric)	200	2,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bakery	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	500	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broile Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	2,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Bombay Press	600	200	200	14	187½
Coach Co, Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba Press Co., Ld	600	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	160	2,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sympathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	350
Hirabhoy Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahtha Press Co, Ld	300	200	200	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadbhoy Cotton G. and F. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Motooeil Co	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	345
Munmar M	1,000	250	Il	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs80	0
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	35	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	335
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	580
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	12	230
Volkart		1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,08
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	0.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1	5
Badham Pile...	6,000	100	100	12	156
Bombay & Persia Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	6
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	730	500	500	5	1,20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs15	
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	31	357
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	30
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	182
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Naglee Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	94
Port Canning Co	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	477½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	36
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	80	1,070
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co. 1	9,9001	251	100	dvd Rs11	29½

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English Gold	Rs.	25-9
Gold Leaf	"	25-10 Nom
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-13 "
Do. do. new	"	24-11 "
Australia bar Gold	"	24-14
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-12
Sovereigns	"	16-6
Do. Dracons	"	15-15
Silver 17	"	34-4
Do. 17½	"	34-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 37m. High water, 1-20m., 1-22a. Low water, 7-32m., 7-0a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Military Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.
High Court re-opens after Christmas vacation.
Departure of H. E. the Governor on tour in the Central Division, Victoria Terminus, 9 p.m. (B. T.)
Bombay Missionary Conference Prayer Meeting, Scotch Free Church, Waudby Road, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stewart's Vitugraph, 6-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Setos entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Warora entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Rohilla yesterday; the steamer Lawada left it yesterday.

UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—Mr. Vachaji Nowroji has reported to the police that a servant of his, whom he had entrusted Rs. 310 to pay to a creditor, absconded with the money.

THE ART PHOTHOGRAPHIC SALON.—Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, whose beautiful studio has previously been described, had the honour of giving a special sitting to H. E. Lord Sandhurst and Staff, at Government House, on Monday last.

BURGLARY AT KHATHAR LANE.—Vithaldas Pranjivandas, residing at the Khathar Lane, has reported to the police that his house was broken into some time during Sunday night, and a quantity of wearing apparel and a German silver watch with silver chain, of the collective value of Rs. 125-8, were stolen. On an inquiry, property of the value of Rs. 58-8, was found lying in a sweeper's lane.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Distant Greeting	Doring
Overture	Mirella	Gounod
Hungarian	Dance No. 5	Brahms
Selection	The Nautch Girl	Solomon
Valse	The Flower Show	Coote
Galop	Picini Carriere	Bohm

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN AUDACIOUS MENDICANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Almoodeen Shaik Mahomed, a Mahomedan mendicant, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to Goolam Shaik Mahomed Hoosein, a baker, having his shop at Bhendy Bazaar Road. On the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, accused went to the complainant's shop, where some beggars were being served with bread, with a view to having his own share. Complainant told accused to remain aside until he had distributed bread to other mendicants who had already assembled round the shop, saying that he would have his share too. Accused did not like to wait, and getting excited struck complainant on the head with a bamboo stick, causing two wounds on the head. The police were called, and removed complainant to the J. J. Hospital, and took accused in custody. Accused in his defence said that complainant did not give him any bread, and when he remonstrated with him, his servant abused him, and knocking him down on the ground, dealt him two blows with his fist. Accused thereupon got excited and assaulted complainant with his stick. His Worship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEVALIER DE KONTSKI.—The Chevalier De Kontski, who gives only two concerts in our city, on Tuesday and Thursday, Jan. 12th and 14th, is one of the most remarkable men of the day. A musician of note from his infancy (vide Grove's Musical Dictionary), a pupil of Beethoven, and a friend of Meyerbeer, Rossini, Gounod, Thalberg, Liszt, Chopin, and all the most eminent musicians of his time, the Chevalier is also an enthusiastic Polish patriot. Incited by his country's wrongs, he joined the ranks of his countrymen against the Czar of Russia. He fought under the great Polish heroes until, dispirited and exhausted, the patriots were forced to abandon arms and hopes. In this stirring campaign the Chevalier received three wounds, of which he is justly proud. For the last forty years the now venerable musician has enjoyed the position of first court pianist to the Emperor of Germany, during which time he has composed more than 400 pieces, amongst them being his famous "Reveille de Lion." The personality of such an eminent musician and patriot has already caused much discussion and speculation in musical circles, and we have no doubt that all who are interested in his career will take the opportunity of hearing and seeing him. The Chevalier De Kontski's wonderful execution on the pianoforte aroused in the Far East and Australasia the greatest enthusiasm, and he was greeted everywhere by enormous audiences. In Wallington (New Zealand) he was presented with laurel wreaths, symbols of the honour given only to leading artists.

AN EARLY MORNING VISITOR.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane prosecuted Mahomed Siddick, a Moghul, aged twenty-five years, residing at Duncan Road, on a charge of forcibly removing a string of nine guineas and a gold nose ring, collectively valued at Rs. 93, from the person of Futtoo Gazul, a woman of immoral character, residing on the first floor of a house in the same locality. About 4 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, the accused broke into the house of complainant by making open the lock on the door of a staircase in the sweeper's gully, at the back of the house, and having got into the room, occupied by the woman, he succeeded in removing the gold nose-ring while she was asleep, but as he was attempting to remove the string of guineas, which was tied round her neck, she awoke, and when attempting to defend herself and to prevent the robbery, he struck her on the face. The woman called out for assistance, when the master chokeed her throat, and ran away. A report was made to the police, and accused was arrested by policeman No. 804 C at Mazagon, on the following day. Accused in his defence said that he was servant to a man who used to visit the prosecutrix. He used to send her presents, but on the last occasion, she did not return the plate in which the article was sent. His master got angry with him, and abused him for not bringing the plate from her. The accused went to the prosecutrix and abused her. His master then ceased visiting her, and left for Meccca a few days ago. After he had gone one Ali Sulieman and other people brought a policeman to the shop at Mazagon, where he was drinking tea, and told the sepoy to arrest him. Accused got frightened and ran away. He did not go to her room, nor did he steal anything from her person. The coat and the pair of shoes, which were alleged to have been found in the prosecutrix's room, did not belong to him. He wore Irani shoes. On the evening of the 31st ultimo, after having had some liquor, he went to sleep in a shop at Mazagon, where he was arrested. His Worship on the evidence altered the charge of robbery to one of house tresspass with intent to commit theft, and sentenced the accused on that charge to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CALENDARS.

THE Indian Textile Diary and Reference Book.—Mr. W. H. Gribbin, the head of a well known firm of cotton machinists at Parel, has sent out the eighth annual issue of this work, which is one of the most useful publications that can possibly be placed in the hands of agents, managers, and others connected with the textile industries of the country. Very complete lists are given of cotton mills and other textile industries in India and other parts of Asia, and some useful exchange tables and charts are included. The diary is interleaved with blotting.

The Burma Directory and Diary for 1897, published by "the *Rangoon Gazette* Press" is a compendious and full guide to Rangoon, and the province of which it is the capital. A large map of Rangoon, a comprehensive directory, almanacs in English, Burmese and Chinese, and brief description of Burma are amongst its chief features.

The proprietors of the *Rast Goftar* send neatly-printed coloured a Gujrati sheet almanac mounted on gilt rollers and embellished with a well-executed photographic view of the administrative office of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, now in course of erection.

A LOVELY gown worn by Mdme. Denao in "Lorenzaccio" is of white Liberty satin, with wide-falling Renaissance sleeves of rose coloured velvet. Inside these wide velvet sleeves are deliciously voluminous inner ones of pink and blue chiffon, most cunningly blended. Round the decollete is a flat circular collar richly embroidered in pearls. A lovely pearl galon encircles the waist and edges the dress. In front the wide skirt is prettily caught up in order to reveal a lovely under skirt of pink brocade. Another beautiful dress in the same play is of wild-rose silk embroidered in gold. It resembles a Princess robe, and is caught in with a corselet of coral velvet embroidered in pearls. The Renaissance sleeves (which resemble our leg-of-mutton ones) are also of the pearl-embroidered velvet. With this is worn a Florantine cap of gold network set with jewels.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 53, Barrington Road, London, England.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

LL.B. EXAMINATION (OLD RULES).

THE result of the examination for the degree of LL.B. was declared, last evening, at the University. Out of the sixty-nine candidates who presented themselves at the examination, the following twenty-six were declared to have passed, all in pass-class:—

PASS.

Athavankar, A M	Kharod, J Vaibhji
Bakshi, Shrinivas Krishna	Masand, Atmaram Gangaram
Bhojvani, N Gidumal	Mehta, P Vajeshankar
Cama, N Mancherji	Mehta, Bhikhaji Dadabhoy
Chitale, Ganpati Krishna	Mulia, Thakoredas Pramlal
DeOliveira, John F X	Nanavati, H Dayabhai
Desai, B Khandubhai	Padgaokar, Waman Baburao
Desai, Harilal Dessibhai	Pangarkar, K Narayan
Deshpande, Krishnaji Gopal	Patkar, Sitaram Sunderrao
Dhruva, A Bapubhai	Prasi, Daito Pandurang
Galande, R Mahadev	Potdar, Vaman Moreshvar
Ghodi, Kesharlal Murlidhar	Rana, Telbhuvanrai Dalerai
Joshi, Shankar Vaman	Rele, Chintamani Atmaram

The Arnold Scholarship of Rs. 17 per month, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Vaman Baburao Padgaokar for passing the examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on "Succession and Family Rights."

SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION (NEW RULES).

The result of the second examination for the degree of LL. B. was also declared, yesterday evening, at the University. There had been in all 136 candidates, out of whom 51 stood the test successfully, two in first class and the rest in pass-class. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.

Billimoria, K Jamshedji	Davar, Ardeshir Shavaksha

PASS.

Apte, R Moreshvar	Kharkar, G Mahipat
Asbury, Charles J	Khare, A Narayan
Athavale, Bapu Narayan	Kowjalgi, S Venkatesh
Avasti, P Rachunath	Kunte, B Bhaskar
Balsara, Bejonji Manekji	Majmudar, V Jesukhrai
Bapat, Chintaman Pandurang	Manerikar, D Sadashiv
Bilpodiwala, Hormasji Fakirji	Mehta, P Dinshaw
Choksi, M Navalbai	Mehta, M Ghelabhai
Dalal, C Manekji	Mehta, R Phirozshah
Dalal, G Parbhudas	Motivala, P Kuvarji
Dalal, D Ratanchand	Natu, G Kashinath
Dalal, D Motiram	Narvarkar, D Anant
Desai, K V thaldas	Panjabi, L Chuhermal
Desai, M Gulabbhai	Pendse, N Balvant
Desai, N Venilal	Pochikhanawalla, M N
Dravid, S Trimbak	Ranade, G Ganesh
Ganpule, V Balvant	Samtani, C Kotumal
Gazdar, N Jewanji	Satghare, V Dadaji
Ghandy, P Kaikobad	Shah, N Motichand
Godbole, Philip	Shirvalkar, D Choitthram
Gore, S Narayan	Sorabji, Cornelia
Hebbal, G Annarao	Tendle, G Ramkrishna
Hublikar, B Narsinh	Vazirani, T Tikamdas
Irvekar, D Govind	Vesavevala, M Kharsedji
Keshikamat, A Babaji	

The Judge Spencer Prize, of the value of Rs. 150 in books, has been secured by Ardeshir Shavakshah Davar, a successful candidate in the first class, for obtaining the highest number of marks. The Muncherji Nowroji Banaji scholarship of Rs. 180, tenable for one year, has been awarded to the same candidate for securing the highest number of marks amongst Parsee candidates in the paper on "Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages, and the Securities for money and specific relief."

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL ARREST OF A CIVILIAN.

IT WAS AN OFFICER'S ORDER.

MR. PHEROZ HOSHANG DASTUR, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, heard the arguments regarding the notice issued against Provost-Sergeant H. Haycock, of the Royal Artillery, at the instance of Mr. Thomas Smith, Manager of the Morley Hall, Colaba, on charges of wrongful arrest and unlawful restraint. Mr. Noble, of Messrs. Smatham, Bland and Noble, solicitors, appeared for complainant, while the accused conducted his defence in person. The complaint was that accused entered Morley Hall about 1 o'clock on the morning of 23rd ultimo and turned complainant out. Mr. Webb, the magistrate before whom the application for summons was filed, sent it to Superintendent Brewin for inquiry. That officer reported that Mr. Smith was drunk, and that he was turned out of Morley Hall under orders of Lieutenant Pereau.

In his evidence, Mr. Smith deposed that there was a concert in the Morley Hall on the night of the 23rd ultimo. He was carrying out his duty at the time. During the evening Sergeant-Major Burke, R.D.F., met on the verandah, Messrs. Meakin and Co. had the sole right to sell liquor on the premises; the sergeant-major asked permission to sell liquor, which was refused. The soldier said in spite of his refusal he would sell it, and defied witness to do all he can to prevent him. Witness reported the matter to Major Beacon, who ordered that no liquor should be sold on the premises, and, if any was sold, witness was to take a note and report it to the officer the next morning. After this, no attempt was made to sell liquor. After the concert was over and the lights were put out, he saw the sergeant-major talking to an officer. The officer then called him, and asked who he was? The reply was "I am the manager." The officer next asked what was the row that night about? Witness replied there was no row that he knew of, but that he was carrying out Major Beacon's orders. The officer remarked that it was not the major's order, but witness' impertinence. Witness demanded his name, but the officer retired to the non-commissioned officers' room. Witness followed him. A naval officer, who happened to be on the scene, put his hands on his shoulders and told him to go away. Witness told him that he wanted the name of the officer who treated him so badly. Several officers who were present said: "Turn him out." One of them said to the accused: "Put him under arrest." The accused replied "He is a civilian, and I cannot arrest him." "You obey my orders:" was the stern rejoinder. Witness was then arrested. Accused put his hand on complainant's collar, and said: "Come along, I have the officer's order." Witness resisted, remarking that he was in his own premises. He was, however, taken into custody, and detained until everyone cleared away. It was not true that he was drunk.

The defendant corroborated complainant's story, and further said that he only acted under orders of a superior officer. Mr. Smith was quite sober.

The matter stands adjourned until the 7th instant, to enable other officers to be present to give their evidence.

THE RECENT STRIKE OF G. I. P. RAILWAY GUARDS.

THE four guards, who represented their fellow-strikers in negotiating terms with the Agent of the line for the resumption of traffic, desire us to state that, on behalf themselves and those they represent, they are in entire disagreement with the views of a guard who told our representative that Mr. Keilly is so unpopular that it was at one time thought desirable to wire to the Bme Board to ask for his dismissal. They write: "The statement is a pure fabrication on the part of our informant, and we beg to deny that such an idea has been for one moment in our thoughts."

STEWART'S VITUGRAPH.

THE first of the series of exhibitions to be given at the Gaiety Theatre of Stewart's Vitugraph was held, last night, and fourteen animated pictures were exhibited. Vitugraph is claimed to be one of the latest scientific inventions. The exhibition was much like those given with the Cinametgraph, but in the Vitugraph the audience are given the advantage of seeing the life-like movement in natural colours. This was especially noticable in the serpentine dance, where the rainbow colours were fully depicted. Future exhibitions, when a change of programme is promised, are likel to be equally attractive.

THE CHOLERA IN COLOMD.

THE disorder seems to have broken out with great virulence yesterday, as no less than ten cases were reported up till night time. Of these eigh occurred in the various lanes and alleys in Slave Islad, where the disorder still lurks. One was a saccase of a young man named Smith, in the empy of the Wharf and Warehouse Company. He tok ill at the wharf, and went to the Civil Hospital for reatment, whence he was removed to the cholera hostal, where he succumbed. Another was the case of seaman on board the Dona Francisca who had ben loafing about the town for several days, and sterned on board yesterday afternoon. He was seiz with an attack and brought ashore in the evenig, and conveyed to hospital. Another case occrred this morning in Leechman's Lane, Slave Iand, which brings up the total number of cases to t of which about 85 have proved fatal.

The ship Dona Francisca has been placed in quarantine, and is now in the outer hbour, while Inspectors Blacker and Smahim have len specially detached for cholera duty in Slave Islid, and are occupied in a house-to-house inspectio Dr. Drieberg, the sanitary officer, has been asid to strengthen the staff at the Town Hall if necesary, and the utmost vigilance is exercised in respect all cases.

Mr. F. H. Price, the Mayor, whoproceeded to Nuwara Eliya, for the Christmas holiys, returned to Colombo last night.—*Times of Ceylo* (Dec. 31.)

THE LATE RAJA OF AKALKOT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—An account of the demise of his Highness the Raja Saheb of Akalkot has already appeared in the issus of the *Bombay Gazette* of 2nd inst., but we think it desirable that the public should be enlightened more on the short career of the Raja Saheb, so that it should be seen how a young Native ruler made himself so popular, not only to his 75,000 subjects, but to all those who came in contact with him, both European and Native. H. H. Shahaji Maloji alias Baba Saheb Bhosale of Akalkot was born on the 14th of December 1877. While he was only a child he lost his parents, and so, in the year 1870, Government placed him under the direct care of the then Administrator, the late Colonel Baumgartner, who, to his credit, being a man of advanced views, took more than paternal interest in him. People in Akalkot still remember the time when the infant Raja lay in the lap of the Saheb, who displayed great affection for him. Under such care the Raja Saheb grew up to the age of ten years, when he was sent to the Rajaram College, at Kolhapur, where he received an education suitable to his future position as a ruler of a state under Mr. Candy; particular attention being given to the study of history and political economy. After completing his college course in 1886 with good opinions from his tutors and the principal, he was allowed to return to Akalkot to study Law under Mr. G. N. Kelkar, B.A., LL.B., who was specially chosen for the post. Mr. Fleet, the then Political Agent, in the year 1888, thought it advisable to introduce the Raja gradually to his responsibilities, and consequently recommended him to Government for the control of his Khasgi Department.

Fortunately for him, an experienced Mamlatdar, Rao Bahadur Vikar Tikaji, from the British district, was appointed State Karbhari, who impressed on the Raja's mind that sense of duty and that love of disinterested labour which is ordinarily found to be wanting in men of his position. It need hardly be said that the karbhari in question was fully alive to his responsible duty of properly bringing up the youthful Raja, and whatever good is found in the Raja's administration is mainly due to the karbhari. When it was found by Government that the Khasgi Department was managed as it ought to be, it was natural for them to loosen their hold, and invest the Raja with the full powers of the State. But before giving sanction, the Government, with their usual cautious spirit were pleased to allow the Raja a hand in the real administration of the state, by establishing a joint court, where the Raja Saheb was consulted on every administrative detail, the actual responsibility lying with the State karbhari, an experienced officer chosen from the British territory. It was found by the year 1893, by Mr. Chester, the then Political Agent, that the interests of the people of Akalkot would be safe in the hands of their ruler, and he recommended that full powers should be granted to the Raja. Consequently, under the Government of Lord Harris, the Raja Saheb received investiture. By this time the principles of free trade had been so much impressed upon his mind that he voluntarily allowed the abolition of octroi duties.

During the short reign of five years the Raja Saheb won the confidence of his subjects by many improvements in the State. The town of Akalkot itself was considered to be one of the best in point of sanitary arrangements. Medical aid to the public was not only an easy matter, but the department, being during this period under the management of two eminently successful medical graduates, the local dispensary has desidedly become a popular institution. A native midwife from the Cama Hospital was also appointed for the benefit of female patients. In order to give medical aid to people in villages, a travelling dispensary was opened in December last, for which a hospital assistant has been already appointed.

Education, which is another item of public utility, was a thing in which the late Maharaja took a personal interest, with regard to which two or three political agents have publicly signified their warm approval. Many a time the Raja Saheb has told the public that he was ready to allow any amount of expenditure if he found that his people were ready to educate their children. Consequently, in some of the villages, the percentage of boys in the schools has greatly increased. Every facility being afforded, even the low caste boys, such as mahars and chambhars have taken advantage of this, and their number is not less than fifty. To educate females was the highest ambition of the Chief, and by way of encouragement, an amount of money was spent every year in distributing prizes. Even Mahomedans in this State showed their willingness to send their children to Urdu schools.

The public works taken in hand during the reign were a magnificent school building and a library, three markets, a new jail, five stables, a comfortable guest house, besides entirely remodelling the palace, not to speak of other buildings in the capital town of Akalkot, and wells, dharamsahalas, and roads all over the State. The Maharaja never lost sight of the principal duty of Government, which was so often propounded by Lord Harris, viz., to give fresh water to the people, and therefore an opportunity was taken of the visit of H. E. the Governor in October 1894 to lay the foundation-stone of the Akalkot waterworks. The project made by Mr. J. C. Pottinger, Sanitary Engineer, has already been put into execution, but his Highness was not fortunate enough to see it completed. Another favourite project of his Highness has remained incomplete owing to the sad event, viz., the erection of a building for a museum in commemoration of the visit of H. H. the Gaikwar to the State.

Socially speaking, his Highness was the idol of his people. He never let go an opportunity of mixing with his people in processions, religious or festival, and in daily life. He never thought it below him to speak to the poor and acquaint himself with their grievances, and to employ immediate remedies for their amelioration. He was approchable to all his subjects, and will therefore be specially remembered by them. In European society, too, the Raja Saheb figured prominently: a fact which bespeaks his perfect knowledge of manners and agreeableness of temper. The late Governor, Lord Sandhurst, Lord Harris, both showed him marked attention, as did also the present Governor, Lord Sandhurst, in spite of the short time during which he had known him. The approbation of Government was shown by the visit of three days paid him by Lord Harris (an honour which had never been done to any previous Raja of Akalkot), and by a prospective visit from Lord Sandhurst, which was only postponed on account of the famine. The Raja Saheb, accompanied by his pretty little daughter, in whom he was such great pride, was a well known and welcome sight in Poona, Mahableshwar, and Bombay, and many have been the messages of sympathy and regret received by his widowed Ranee in her sad loss from the European gentlemen and ladies who had known him. The love which the people felt for their ruler was best illustrated on the day of his death and the one following, on which not a single house in the town was found where there was no mourning for the sad bereavement. Within and without the palace the young and old of both sexes shed floods of tears and the heart of even an indifferent spectator would have melted at the scene.

His Highness felt slightly indisposed on the night before his 29th birthday, the 23rd of December last, and the fatal fever rose to such a height, that within three days it assumed a serious aspect. The local Medical Officer, who was in constant attendance from the beginning, then advised consultation with Dr. Scroggie, the Civil Surgeon at Sholapur, who again after a few days telegraphed for Surgeon-Major Manser, from Bombay, to see the case. Surgeon-Captain Heath, from Poona, was also summoned, but too late to see the Raja in life. All the medical gentlemen tried their best to fight with the Dread King of Terrors, but without success, and the Raja Saheb breathed his last, at 8-30 p.m., on the evening of December 31st, just nine days after he was taken ill. Thousands of people went to Dr. Manser on the morning before the Maharaja's death, imploring him to save the life of their believed ruler. But it was not the will of God that the highest human skill should prevail. The last scene was too excruciating to be described, and therefore can better be imagined. A regular sea-of-men attended the funeral. All throats were hoarse with crying, and the town is as it were in gloom till now.

The sorrow of the Ranee Saheb is past description, and her only consolation is to think of and to care for her three little fatherless daughters, the youngest only six months old, and her father

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 5.

AN advance of ⅛th per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London, yesterday, at 112 1-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 118¼. The market sale of discount on shot London Bills was reduced ⅛th per cent.; but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was unaltered, making the rate 3 per cent., all round. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th. lower, at £63½. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London at 29 13-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was 1/8 cent. cheaper, at 64¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 86¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 1/8d. per rupee. Braziers' Copper advanced 10s., say to £57 10s. per ton. Paris quotations were unchanged at 102¼ for French Rentes; and fcs. 25·23 for Exchange on London.

Yellow Gujerat Rapeseed were quoted in London, yesterday, at 41¼s. per 416lbs. sellers Canal, January-February shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

An advance of 1-32d. per lb. on last Thursday' quotations for spot Mid.-American Cotton was established in Liverpool, yesterday, at 4 1-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations having been 3 29-32d. for February-March deliveries, and 3 15-16d. for May-June. In East Indian Cotton, Broach was 1-16d. higher in all grades, other kinds being unchanged in value. The Market closed firm; Surats quiet but steady; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 55,000 bales.

In New York, yesterday, a decline of 1-16 cent. from the closing rate before the late holidays took place, at 7 1-8 cents per lb. in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, while April Futures were 5 points lower at 7 cents per lb.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (including arrivals during the holidays) were 102,000 bales, and the new crop figures to date compare as follows with those of the two previous seasons for the same period.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	102,000	23,000	50,000
Two days' do.	102,000	51,000	73,000
Since 1st September 1896	4,973,000	3,554,000	5,353,000

In our local Cotton market the Mills are still buying nothing; and exporters have only taken 650 bales to-day made up of 300 Bengal at Rs. 140-50; 150 Javra, at Rs. 156; 100 Pachora, at Rs. 157; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 156 per candy. The tone of the market is still called steady; and prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been dealt in to a moderate extent on the basis of previous sales to-day, and the feeling has been steady in both markets.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	8,792 bales.
Wheat	602 cwts.
Linseed	1,139 "
Rapeseed	497 "
Gingelly	346 "
Groundnuts	495 "
Castorseed	2,404 "
Rice	82,307 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, at 12s. 6d. per ton, all round. Business has been reported to-day in Cotton by the ready steamer "Tokio" to Antwerp at 12s. 6d.; and to Genoa by the Robattino steamer, of the 4th February, at 12s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at 1s. 3 19-32d. to 9-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits, at both which rates business was reported to a moderate extent, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s. 3 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	... 1s. 3 3-8d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 71-6d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 19-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	... 1'64	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone to-day, and rates for 3½ per Cents, which opened at 98 3-8 for cash and the Settlement declined to 98 1-8; but they rallied at the close, and left off at 98 7-16, with Threes quoted at 96 1-2.

SHARES.—Although this market is nominally open, no business to speak of is passing; and our rates this evening show no movement on any line.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.
Rates for British Government State telegrams to Cape Colony, Orange Free State and South African republic all places except port Nolloth rupees three annas two per word.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	1,12,000	4,000	2,08,000
Or per mile of Railway	199	243	9	451
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	16,09,606	21,35,848	67,715	38,13,169
Total for 19 weeks...	17,01,606	22,47,848	71,715	40,21,169
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,23,333	1,91,305	2,235	3,16,873
Per mile of Ry do.	267	415	5	687
Total to corresponding date do.	17,42,122	24,77,683	54,557	42,74,362

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 1,08,873
Ditto to date ..... " 2,53,193

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th November, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	81
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	7,293	2,179	83	9,994
Total for 20 weeks...	7,793	3,479	93	10,804
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	490	195	1	624
Per mile of Ry do.	29	11	...	36
Total to corresponding date do.	7,857	2,859	67	10,089

Increase for the week.....Rs.
Do. to date ..... "

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	62,411	2,00,095	2,595	2,65,101
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,022	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	134	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,586	1,63,908	1,211	2,21,786

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 8,542
Increase to date ..... " 43,315

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK.—December 30, at Calcutta, the wife of A. McDougal Clark, of a son.
HOLLAND.—December 29, at Lucknow the wife of T. G. Holland, Police Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ABRAHAM—GOOD.—December 23, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. J. W. Cassels, Henry Abraham, to Theodora Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. E. J. Good.
HEWETSON—HACKETT WILKINS.—December 30, at St. Mary's Church, Calicut, by the Rev. T. C. U. Molesworth, John Hewetson, Indian Civil Service, to Evelyn Marian Muriel, eldest daughter of Surg.-Lieut.-Colonel T. J. Hackett Wilkins, Indian Medical Department.
JACKSON—MICHEL.—December 30, at Trinity Church Ghaziabad, by the Rev. C. B. Westerhout, John Michel Jackson, Barrister-at-law, second son of George T. Jackson, Advocate, Lucknow, to Beatrice Maude Mary Hay, third daughter of John Mitchel, C. S, Zamindar and Planter of Dasaah via Ghaziabad, N.-W. P.

DEATH.

WATSON.—December 17, at Mandalay, of dysentery, Edward Watson late of Messrs. Watson and Summers, and of Watson and Son, aged 55.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1897.

PARLIAMENT will meet on the 19th instant. One of the immediate results of the opening of the Session will be the setting in motion of the Committee appointed some months since to inquire into the circumstances connected with the origin of Dr. Jameson's historic raid. It has been generally believed that the batch of telegrams interspersed with the incriminating letters published at an opportune moment by the Transvaal Government, by no means exhausted all the ammunition of the same description at the disposal of President Kruger. The telegrams found in Dr. Jameson's baggage established the fact that Mr. Cecil Rhodes was in close correspondence with Dr. Jameson on the one hand and with the Reform Committee at Johannesburg on the other. The signal for the invasion was actually given by Mr. Rhodes, and apparently withdrawn in consequence of the dissentient views of Colonel Frank Rhodes and the other members of the Committee as to the flag under which the revolution was to be effected. Colonel Rhodes proposed that the British flag should be used. The rest of the Committee demurred on the ground that the object of the movement was not annexation, but the establishment of a republic in which the majority should rule. This delicate question of the flag was the cause of much vacillation, and it was proposed to postpone the "flotation" until a clear understanding should be arrived at that the movement should not be "Imperialist." It was decided to countermand the instructions sent to Dr. Jameson to "come and save the women and children." Mr. Rhodes telegraphed to the Doctor expressing his profound sorrow that it had become necessary to delay action; but bowing to necessity he told his lieutenant not to cross the frontier on any account. It was added that an officer had been sent to confer with the doctor. The officer arrived, conferred, and the column crossed the frontier the same evening. One of Mr. Cecil Rhodes' telegrams referred in a vague way to some understanding in regard to Imperial interests which, taken in in connection with the flag incident, was held in some quarters to indicate the existence of some further mystery which it will be the business of the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry to disclose. But the proceedings of Committees are proverbially tedious, and they are not always successful in getting at secrets which influential personages are interested in keeping to themselves. It has occurred to the editor of the *Review of Reviews* that he might do a public service, or at all events gratify public curiosity by forecasting the work of the belated Committee by publishing the "History of the Mystery" in which, thinly veiled under the cloak of fiction, the true truth about the raid and its abettors might be shadowed forth in a hundred and twenty-four pages of very readable and suggestive print. The print is not the less suggestive when it is found that several columns are all ink, having been blotted out in the fashion familiar to Russian censors, who love to pique curiosity which they are determined shall not be gratified.

The Mystery, which is half, and—thanks to the too liberal use of printer's ink,—only half revealed, is that while Mr. Rhodes was behind the Reform Committee and Dr. Jameson, the Colonial Secretary was behind Mr. Rhodes, and pulled the strings of all the puppets. To speak by the card, lest equivocation undo us, it would perhaps be more prudent to say that Mr. Chamberlain was fully cognisant of all that was intended, and gave it his approval and promised support, but that the Colonial Secretary knew nothing of what was contemplated, never hinted approval and was completely misunderstood if Mr. Rhodes or Sir John Willoughby imagined that he would at the proper moment support the movement, and if all went well, appropriate to himself the lion's share of the credit of a splendid coup. Transliterating the names as they appear in this strange eventful History, and printing them in their more familiar guise, we give the remarkable paragraph in which Mr. Stead draws a distinction between the Cabinet Minister and the private individual:—"The Colonial Secretary had no more knowledge of the great enterprise which was being engineered in Johannesburg than the Prime Minister of the Cape himself. It was indeed palpable that he could not have had any such knowledge, and should the future historian explore the archives of the Colonial Office, he will search in vain for any trace of any information communicated to her Majesty's Secretary of State as to the design that were on foot in Africa. Whether Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in his private capacity as a citizen of Birmingham knew as much of the facts which were carefully concealed from him in his official position as Mr. Rhodes knew of the same series of facts, of which he was also, officially, in the densest ignorance, is a point which does not matter so much for the purpose of our story. What is important is what we believed to be the truth by those who had the matter in hand, and there was no doubt that, rightly or wrongly, Mr. Rhodes felt entirely secure on that score. He believed, and was very certain that he had reason for believing, that although no one at home accepted any responsibility, or could be credited or debited with any knowledge as to what was being prepared, there was no reason to doubt that if the revolution prospered its success would be therwise than acceptable to the Imperial authorities." Before going further, it is right that we should mention for the information of the ingenuous reader that the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain has written to the *Times* to disclaim the imputation conveyed in this and other passages of the History, even more explicit in affirming his connection with James escapade. It is difficult to believe that a statesman not devoid of acumen and foresight would have had any part or lot in a movement which, whatever its motives, was undoubtedly tainted with illegality, to say nothing of the moral certainty that a plot so clumsy, and carried on in stage asides must end—as it did end—in a miserable fiasco. Mr. Chamberlain will know how to supplement his disclaimer in the press by conclusive evidence when the Committee sits. Meanwhile, let us see what Mr. Stead affirms. According to his version of what occurred at Johannesburg, the impression had got about that "Chamberlain had made it a *sine qua non* of his support of the Uitlanders in their efforts to obtain a redress of their grievances, that they should on the first opportunity hoist the British flag and demand to be restored to the proud position of a British Colony. It was declared, and that in very influential quarters, that private communications had been received from high financial quarters in London that Chamberlain had been taken privately into the secrets of the Reform leaders, that he had been told all about everything, and that he was quite prepared to do his part when the time came, but only on one condition: he must have something with which to silence the clamour that would certainly be raised against any scheme which appeared to be promoted in the interests of Rhodes and the millionaires of Africa. Unless the leaders of the movement would promise to hoist the British flag when the moment for action arrived, Chamberlain would wash his hands of the whole affair, and they could take the consequences." We are assured that the effect of this representation was so serious that nothing but Mr. Rhodes's assurance that the Reformers could have any flag they liked, prevented the immediate collapse of the movement. We are assured that when Dr. Jameson crossed the frontier, he honestly thought that Mr. Chamberlain knew and approved of all the steps that had been taken to secure the success of the insurrection. He took Sir John Willoughby into his confidence, —a statement which no one will doubt. But when we are told that having learned exactly how matters stood, Sir John, "when he ordered his men to march, told them that it was on the Queen's Service, and that the Imperial authorities approved of what was being done," we cry "Halt." The evidence given at Bow Street and before the Chief Justice showed that when Sir John was asked by a Sergeant of the defunct Bechuana Military Police whether they were to march under the Queen's flag, he answered that they were not under the Queen's flag, but that they were going to uphold British interests. Whereupon the Sergeant and a hundred others declined to take part in the expedition. This little flaw in the History respecting a matter proved on evidence and published in every newspaper, throws some doubt on matters of at least equal importance.

It is difficult to believe that Mr. Stead would knowingly risk his reputation by making a charge of collusion and bad faith against a prominent statesman, unless he has some evidence, adequate or inadequate, to support the allegation. The charge is made with the very minimum of circumlocution. "Mr. Chamberlain, of course, is not responsible for the actual raid. Neither is Mr. Rhodes. Dr. Jameson, no doubt, had a free hand. But he was repeatedly forbidden, both by special messenger and by telegrams, to cross the frontier. Johannesburg would not rise. The insurrection was off. Mr. Rhodes ordered Dr. Jameson to abandon the scheme. The responsibility for the raid rests upon Dr. Jameson. But Dr. Jameson asserts that after receiving the telegram forbidding him to cross the frontier, because the insurrection was off, he received a later telegram, through Reuter, which led him to believe that Johannesburg had risen. If so, he was bound by the original agreement to ride at once." Mr. Rhodes's complicity, being no longer in doubt, is boldly avowed and justified, on the ground that the Prime Minister of the Cape, being a large employer of labour in the gold-fields of the Rand, was naturally interested in the Uitlanders' grievances and was bound to intervene to put an end to intrigues between President Kruger and the Emperor William. Mr. Stead prints the draft of a treaty alleged to have been found concealed in the cover of the President's bible during an imaginary occupation of Pretoria by fictitious raiders from Johannesburg—the only evidence so far of the existence of the intrigues in question. All this patriotic effort had influential support:—"Instead of doing it all of his own bat, he submitted his idea, in outline, informally and confidentially to Mr. Chamberlain, and if all had gone well, Mr. Chamberlain would probably have received the lion's share of the credit. Mr. Rhodes may have been misled; the communications which he ordered to be made to Mr. Chamberlain may never have reached him; the replies said to have been made as the result of conversations with Mr. Chamberlain may never have emanated from the Colonial Secretary. It will be the function of the Select Committee to inquire into that question." Is the Committee invited to turn its search-light on the supposed misdoings of the Colonial Secretary in the hope of averting its rays from the interesting figure of Mr. Rhodes, the Napoleon of South Africa? It looks like that.

SOME ten years ago Sir Charles Ollivant, the then Municipal Commissioner, took much pains to provide an extra mural cemetery for the Mahomedan community. The proposal was resisted on the grounds that (1) the existing cemeteries sufficed for the purpose, and (2) that as, according to custom, it is necessary to carry the biers on the shoulders of those attending the funeral, it would be a great hardship to oblige the mourners to walk three or more miles from the distant parts of the city to a remote cemetery. The first objection was met by the well-founded and undisputed statement that there was not more than three or four inches of soil available in the city cemeteries, for the inhumation of the dead, that every fresh burial necessarily disturbed the bodies previously buried, and that in practice scarce three inches of earth covered the newly interred. It was pointed out that such a state of things was not only undesirable in itself, but was a standing danger to the health of the crowded districts in which the intramural cemeteries were situated. To this representation Mr. R. M. Sayani replied that any danger that might be apprehended could be obviated by the free use of spices, and he added that spices were freely used at every interment. The reply seemed to the native majority of the Corporation sufficient and satisfactory. If lavish employment of spices would prevent the outbreak of epidemics in the neighbourhood of the cemeteries, why not let well alone? The Municipal Commissioner had to rest content with the opening of a cemetery on the further side of the Flats which would be accessible to members of the Mahomedan community residing in the northern districts of the city, and the cemeteries on the Queen's Road and in Kamatipura were not closed. They have been in constant use ever since, and during the present outbreak their capacity for receiving more than they can conveniently hold has been tested to a most perilous degree. We have the authority of eye-witnesses that at every interment the buried have to be lifted from their graves before the newly dead can be placed in the earth. We confine ourselves to that simple indication of what happens and happens every day. Is it any wonder that the death-rate during the prevailing pestilence in Kamatipura has reached the appalling figure of 304·48 per thousand of the population? We do not assert that the presence in that ill-favoured locality of a reeking charnel house in which bodies of the victims of the pestilence are piled one upon the other daily, is the only cause of that frighful mortality. But it is one of them, and not the least potent. If the cemeteries in the city were perilously overcrowded eight or ten years ago, and have been in continuous use ever since, our readers can understand without being sickened with details what the state of things now is. It is time that it should cease. The Hon'ble Mr. Sayani, who must remember with some concern how he vouched with a light heart for the efficiency of spices to counteract the poisonous emanations from overcrowded intramural burying grounds, will now recognise that not all the spices of Araby will conjure the peril of widespread infection from such sources while the city is a prey to the present epidemic. The educated leaders of the cummunity to which he belongs will, we have little doubt, feel that the time has come to make amends for former remissness, and show their less enlightened co-religionists that they imperil their own lives when they deposit their dead in localities where there is no longer earth to cover them. It is constantly asserted by men who should surely be better informed that it is incumbent on the mourners to convey the dead to the last abode on their shoulders, and that the procession must go on foot. How is that contention to be reconciled with the well-known fact that thousands of dead bodies are carried on the backs of horses across Persia to Kerbella and other sacred shrines? The remains of the late Sirdar Diler Jung were not brought from London to Bombay and carried on men's shoulders hence to Secunderabad for interment. If the only alternative to a continuance of intramural interment even in times of pestilence be the employment of the means which are resorted to as a matter of course when it is desired to inter the dead in distant shrines or tombs, it is to be hoped that the public spirit, good sense and humanity of men like the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani will no longer hesitate to recommend that those means be employed. Delay in this matter under present circumstances may cost the city thousands of lives. We address our representations to the leaders of the Mahomedan community, in reasonable confidence that they will, by prompt action, render it unnecessary for the Municipal authorities, or in their default, the Bombay Government, to close the intramural burying grounds as a measure of public safety.

AMONGST the additional duties devolving upon the police force in connection with the present epidemic is a more careful scrutiny than usual of the conveyances which ply for hire in Bombay. The list of licenses granted by the police for these vehicles show them to number 912 victorias, 350 recklas, and as many as 7,000 labour-carts. Fears have been expressed in many quarters lest the victorias and the other vehicles should be made breeding grounds for the plague by being used to convey to stations, hospitals, and elsewhere patients attacked therewith. But careful enquiry on the subject leads to the conclusion that the gharrywallahs are too greatly alarmed themselves in reference to the prevailing disease to accept "fares" whose condition is dangerous. Sometimes, however, force is used to compel them against their wills to admit sufferers into their conveyances. When from this or any other cause, people attacked with the epidemic are ta

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MEMOIRS OF LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON. JAN. 5.

The Memoirs of Lord Roberts have been published; the style and method of the book is generally praised by the reviewers.

There is a notable chapter upon the chances of a mutiny occurring again in India. In it the writer says that the wholesome caution of the Government after the mutiny is now being disregarded. The Government is more and more centralized; bureaucracy is increasing, and reforms obnoxious to the natives and requiring the utmost gentleness and circumspection are being pushed forward, notably in the case of Forest, Sanitary, and Fiscal laws.

Lord Roberts also criticizes the judicial reforms, which, he says, multiply litigation.

["*" A first notice of Lord Roberts' work, "Forty-One Years in India," was given in our impression yesterday.]

SIR EDWARD CLARKE ON THE TAXATION OF IRELAND.

Sir Edward Clarke, speaking at Plymouth, said the Irish Financial Commission was packed mostly with Home Rulers, and he would refuse to consider their recommendations until a more representative committee had discussed the question. He, however, admitted that the financial facts were correct, and advised an Imperial grant to Ireland of one million annually.

LATER.

The speech made by Sir Edward Clarke, at Plymouth, was wrongly reported.

He said that he was unable to accept the advice given by a purely Home Rule commission on questions of Imperial policy, but that it was entitled to great respect on questions of financial fact. He strongly urged a remedy for the actual taxation grievances in the interest of the union.

OBSTINACY OF THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 5.

Notwithstanding the repeated promises of the Porte to admit the French and the Italian Dragomans to the trial of Mazhar Bey, the officer who was directly answerable for the murder of Father Salvatore and his companions, early in the autumn, the trial has begun at Marash, and the Dragomans have been excluded.

France and Italy have both expressed their determination that their respective Dragomans shall have admission to the trial.

MURDER OF AN ARMENIAN OFFICIAL IN ASIA MINOR.

Advices from Aleppo state that the Armenian, Bedros Effendi, who has just been appointed Assistant Kaimakam, at Charsandjak, was murdered two days after his arrival there.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Halford, Chairman of the Leicestershire County Council and Quarter Sessions.

AN INTERESTING BURMESE MARRIAGE CASE.

CLAIM FOR RS. 20,000 ALLOWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 5.

The Recorder of Rangoon gave judgment, to-day, in a case which throws interesting light on Burmese marriage customs. Mah-e sued Maung San Da, a wealthy Burman, for Rs. 20,000. The plaintiff alleged she was married to defendant in December, 1893, he at that time having another wife, and that before the marriage the defendant agreed to make provision for her, and shortly afterwards executed a document (produced) by which he promised to pay her Rs. 1,000 per month or Rs. 20,000 in default. He had not fulfilled the contract.

The defendant pleaded he had not married her, and that he was very drunk when he signed the agreement.

The Recorder held there was a valid marriage under the Burmese Law, which requires no ceremony but consent on both sides to live as husband and wife. The plaintiff and defendant lived together for two months, when he left her. Defendant endeavoured to cast imputations on the plaintiff's character, but these the judge characterised as utterly false, and said her parents were people who were unlikely to allow her to live in concubinage with the man on account of his wealth. The plaintiff and defendant visited houses of mutual friends as man and wife, which would not be allowed unless they were considered man and wife. As regards the document given by defendant, he had failed to show he was incapable of understanding its nature. This was not a question of damages, but undertaking to pay a certain sum, the consideration being marriage, and therefore decree was given for the full amount claimed with costs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 5.

Orent mail steamer Cumeco, from London, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dholleras	3 14-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118⅜
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
Bar Silver	29 13-16

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 5th January, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	5	2	18 p.m.	...	48
Suez	5	2	50 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 5th January, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	31	..	2
" Karachi	...	16	..	2
" Madras	...	32	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 4.

10 p.m.	75·3

TUESDAY.—JANUARY 5.

6 a.m.	71·7
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	83·3
10 p.m.	82·4

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 18.

A NOTABLE CONVERT.

PROFESSIONAL pedestrianism is shortly to be strengthened and adorned, it is popularly understood by the inclusion of the celebrated London Athletic Club runner, E. C. Bredin. Rumour has been busy with his name for some time past, but it is only within the last few weeks that his intentions have been made known with respect to his voluntary resignation of his amateur status. In some quarters it is understood that his offer to run a match with W. S. Mills—one of the fleetest professionals of the day over a distance of 440 yards—has caused great surprise, his more intimate friends professing to believe that they entertained no ideas of his inclinations towards professionalism. So far as his conduct on the path in past years is concerned, I believe no word of reproach has ever been uttered, and even at the time when gossipers' tongues were busiest with the names of prominent athletes and their shady transactions, no one ever uttered a word respecting the bona-fides of the ex-amateur champion. This is certainly not the place to discuss the reason which may have prompted the brilliant L. A. C. representative to surrender his amateur standing; we may very naturally conclude that he does not forfeit this without having fully considered the mater, and as he appears ambitious to test his prowess against an acknowledged champion amongst professionals, I consider we may applaud him for going over boldly and straightforwardly. It may be that one or two of his old acquaintances will be shocked, but should he happen to acquit himself with distinction a good deal of the soreness will disappear. With Downer, Cross, Mills, Bredin, Crossland, and Watkins to help the sport along, a new lease of life should be in store for the much-maligned pro., if only the men keep their heads straight and give the public genuine, honest sport. I have been surprised, and not a little pained, to notice the injured innocence air of one or two of the men who came under the ban of the Amateur Athletic Association I mention no names here, but all those who have been banished from the ranks of amateurism must be fully aware of the evidence at the disposal of the authorities. This, I have been led to understand, was of the most convincing kind, and the A.A.A. officials had no other course open to them than he one pursued. W. G. George found plenty of money in professionalism for some time, and we must never forget that it was only after he had voluntarily abandoned amateurism that the world was given the marvellous record for a mile. It was Cummins of Preston, who had such a big hand in the creation of that record, for had not the old Moseley harrer been fully extended for the greater part of the distance we might never have had the 4 min. 12⅘ sec. for a mile. Bredin has already shown that he possesses both speed and staying powers—his victories in the quarter and half mile championships of 1893 and 1894 prove this—and it may be that the meeting with Mills will produce another such historical contest. Both men have shown superb form against our speediest runners, but perhaps the most strenuous effort Bredin ever made was in the championship race of 1895 against Fitzherbert. No sterner encounter has ever been witnessed over a quarter of a mile.

A.A.A. LEGISLATION.

It has long been a matter of suprise to me that the governing body of athletics should have made no provision in their laws to counteract the wiles of a rather numerous class of athlete who figure persistently as heat-winners in the events ranging from a quarter of a mile downwards. Some little effort has been made in this direction, but without sucess, although I am unwilling to believe that when the prevalence of this abuse is made apparent the Association will still remain quiescent. The runners who adopt these schemes for upsetting the best attempts of the handicappers are usually unscrupulous men, either directly or indirectly connected with betting men. Being in receipt of a big start usually, the winning of a heat in one of the preliminary rounds is an easy matter, and as they have no desire to win a prize—which would reduce their start at the next athletic meeting—they never try a yards as the saying goes, in final heats, and so retain their long starts. Of course, the handicapper is hoodwinked, the public deceived, and the sport degraded. By and by I expect to hear of another crop of suspensions, for there can be little doubt that there are plenty of our so-called amateur athletes at present in receipt of too much start in the shorter distance races. Ofcourse, the question of proving the delinquencies brstles with difficulties, for your evilly-disposed modern athlete possesses any amount of cunning, and is never very particular about breaking any of the commandments. Next season I hope to see these heat winners very carefully watched, and whenever wrong-doing is proved the Association may be trusted to mete out punishment with no unsparing hand.

ANCIENT V. MODERN.

Two little items of interest concerning our winter pastime have attracted my notice quite recently. Somewhere or another I have read of a team of old Internationals turning out to do battle against a Charterhouse eleven. H. A. Swepstone, A. M. Walters, R. T. Squire, Lord Kinnaird, C. Holden-White, C. Wreford-Brown, Captain E. G. Wynyard, G. Grann, C. Mitchell, W. N. Cobbold, and J. A. Lambie are the names which attracted my attention, as I venture to surmise they must have attracted that of many more. In another place I read of several Scotch players being suspended until May next for refusing to take part in a match unless a certain reporter were sent off the ground. These little items seem to me to be strangely at variance and one can scarcely help contrasting the old players with the new. Swepstone, the brilliant little goal-keeper, who has so often fought for the honour and glory of his country! Cobbold, that incomparable dribbler, who broke through the most stubborn of defences with his superb skill and perfect command of a football! Wynyard, whose speed, dash, and unflagging exertions always commanded the admiration of comrade and opponent alike! A. M. Walters, that sturdy, unflinching mass of humanity that was never known to quail in the hottest of fights! Holden-White, that neatest and sweetest of players in attack or defence! And so on, right through the list. Well, well: when one reads of the petty mutinies of these modern "giants" in Scotland, and conjures up the records held by some of the English worthies I have mentioned, one scarcely knows whether to smile in derision or to frown with utter disgust. Things are assuredly coming to a pretty pass in football when the aristocratic young gentlemen who draw princely salaries go so far as to object to criticism. The discussion of such topics, I am aware, more properly belongs to the sporting journals, but I do not care to let such puerile conduct pass without expressing my contempt. Nowadays I am rather afraid there is a disposition to underestimate the prowess and the influence of the amateur, but it should never be forgotten that the game owes a great deal of its present popularity to the efforts of men who in past years worked most unselfishly in its interests, and who are still prepared to wage battle if necessary in preserving its best traditions. It is many a long day since I last saw Swepstone darting hither and thither "between the sticks," "but many of his most brilliant bits of work" can be recalled on the instant. Again, who that has ever seen Cobbold at his best is prepared to say that professionalism has nothing to learn from amateurism. Indeed, it may be seriously questioned if there is a forward playing to-day equal to the famous forward of the Old Carthusians' eleven who started playing for England in 1883 and found a place in the team against Scotland in 1887. Yes, Cobbold was a prince of dribblers, if ever there was one. But take any one of the names I have mentioned and it will be found that each and every one has distinguished himself in the world of sport before many of the present-day professors were ever heard of.

CHRISTMAS FARE.

Ere another opportunity is afforded me of gossiping in this column another of our great festivals will have rolled by, with its joys and sorrows, its mirth and its misery, its brightness and its squalor. To our youngsters, of course, it is the one season of the year when indulgences are overlooked, and all thoughts of school lessons are banished. To paterfamilias it is often a season of some worry, for Christmas fare must necessarily be different to that of other seasons, and the difficulty of varying it occasionally crops up. We are all pretty familiar, I suppose, with the turkey, and have often wondered at the extraordinary stories related of its voracity. Let me record a few well authenticated facts concerning the Christmas bird. The turkey, as is well known, belongs to the granivorous kind. But let me quote Bewick, my authority: Birds may be distinguished, like quadrupeds, into two kinds, or classes—granivorous and carnivorous. Like quadrupeds, too, there are some that hold a middle nature, and partake of both. Granivorous birds are furnished with larger intestines and proportionally longer than those of the carnivorous kind. Their food, which consists of grain of various sorts, is conveyed whole and entire into the first stomach or craw, where it is under partial dilution by a liquor secreted from the glands, and spread over its surface; it is then received into other species of stomach, after which it is transmitted into the gizzard, or true stomach, consisting of two very strong muscles, covered externally with a tendinous substance and lined with a thick membrane of prodigious power and strength; in this place the food is completely triturated and rendered fit for the operation of the gastric juices. The extraordinary powers of the gizzard in comminuting the food so as to prepare it for digestion would exceed all credibility were they not supported by incontrovertible facts founded upon experiments. In order to ascertain the strength of these stomachs the ingenious Spallanzani made some curious and interesting experiments. Perhaps it will not be uninteresting to give particulars of a few of these at this particular season, as they concern the Christmas turkey especially.

EXTRAORDINARY DIGESTIVE POWERS.

It is related by Bewick, the authority I have already quoted, that tin tubes full of grain were forced into the stomachs of turkeys, and after remaining twenty hours were found to be broken, compressed, and distorted in the most irregular manner. In proceeding further, the stomach of a cock in the space of 24 hours broke off the angles of a piece of rough, jagged glass, and upon examining the gizzard no wound or laceration appeared. Twelve strong needles were firmly fixed in a ball of lead, the points of which projected about a quarter of an inch from the surface; thus armed, it was covered with a case of paper and forced down the throat of a turkey. The bird retained it a day and a half without showing the least symptom of uneasiness; the points of all the needles were broken off close to the surface of the ball except two or three, of which the stumps projected a little. Another experiment seemingly still more cruel, is related. Spallanzani fixed twelve small lancets, very sharp, in a similar ball of lead, which was given in the same manner to a turkey cock and left eight hours in the stomach; at the expiration of this period the organ was opened but nothing appeared except the naked ball, the twelve lancets having been broken to pieces, the stomach remaining perfectly sound and entire. After such extraordinary gastronomic and digestive feats as this the turkey ought to go up very considerably in the estimation of those very innocent poultry dealers who provide us with the toothsome bird. Distinct from the granivorous kinds are the carnivorous birds like eagles, falcons, hawks, and the like. These are distinguished by those endowments and powers with which they are furnished by nature for the purpose of procuring their food. They are provided with wings of great length, the muscles which move them being proportionally large and strong, whereby they are enabled to keep long upon the wing in search of their prey. They are armed with strong, hooked bills, and sharp and formidable claws; they have also large heads, short necks, strong and brawny thighs, and a sight so accurate and piercing as to enable them to view their prey from the greatest heights in the air, upon which they dart with inconceivable swiftness and undeviating aim. Their stomachs are smaller than the granivorous kind and their intestines much shorter.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 22nd December:—

BAYONETS FOR AGANDA.

Read letter from Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., dated 19th November 1896, stating that by the s. s. Goa in June last they shipped a case containing 200 bayonets to the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, Mombassa, for the use of the Railway Police, on which they paid a bunder fee of Annas 6-6, the case measuring under 10 cubic feet, but, on being informed by the Dock Superintendent that the proper charge was annas (9) nine per bayonet, they paid the difference (Rs. 112-8-0—Annas 6-6)—Rs. 112-1-6; that the charge of Rs. 112-8-0 on one case is exorbitant, as the value of the bayonets is inconsiderable, and requesting the Trustees to reduce the charge and grant them a considerable rebate on the present charge.

Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent No. 9539, dated 25th November 1896, stating that in all cases when small arms, &c., are shipped from the Docks they are similarly charged (as per item 176 of the Dock Scale of Rates), but that the present charge of 9 annas per bayonet is very high, considering the value of each bayonet is only Rs. 7, suggesting that a new charge of 2 annas per bayonet be fixed, and, if the proposed charge be approved, that Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. be allowed a refund of the difference between that rate and 9 annas a bayonet.

Resolution.—Government should be asked to sanction a special rate of 2 annas each per bayonet and the refund in the present case of the charge made in excess of the rate.

WANTED A HAY EXCHANGE.

Read letter from Mr. Sadashiv Sakaram Deshmukh, a hay merchant, dated 7th December 1896, bringing to notice the want of a place at the Frere Reclamation, wherein the hay merchants may meet to transact business, and requesting that he may be granted a plot of ground measuring 30' × 30' for the erection on the Bunder of a shed suitable for the purpose. Read Memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th December 1896, forwarding a litho. plan showing the site required by the hay merchants, and saying that they do not purpose to erect a shed of 30' × 30', but a smaller one, and that the uncovered portion is required for a compound; that they have no rest-shed at present at the Frere Reclamation, but it appears that they had one some years ago, the site being allowed rent free, and recommending that the site proposed, which is unobjectionable from a traffic point of view and can be spared, may be given at a nominal rent of 1 anna per mensem, subject to the following conditions:—(1) That the site should only consist of the area actually covered by the shed and that it should not exceed 30' × 30'. (2.) That the shed to be erected is with open sides and according to a plan approved of by the Municipality and that jowlies or hay should not be used in the construction of it or for the protection of it during the monsoon. (3) That it should never be put to any other use but for a rest or meeting shed, and more particularly never used as a residence for watchmen or as a cooking place. (4) That the site should be held in the name of one individual only to be selected by the hay merchants, and that only this one individual is to be looked to by the Trustees for the observance of the conditions. (5) That the site should be held on monthly tenure only and vacated whenever required by the Trustees on a month's notice.

Resolution.—Sanctioned on the conditions recommended by the Traffic Manager.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 10225, dated 14th December 1896, soliciting instructions as to the fee to be levied for certificates of weighments made at the Docks under Rule 10 appended to the Dock Scale of Rates. Read memorandum by the Secretray, dated 21st December 1896, saying that the Trustees are paid for weighing the goods, and it costs them nothing to give a certificate, suggesting that Rule 10 be altogether cancelled, or if there is any fear that the Trustees' officers would be frequently troubled for certificates, the charge might stand at Re. 1 instead of Rs. 5.

Resolution.—The charge under Rule 10 should be reduced from Rs. 5 to Re. 1.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be asked, with reference to the provision of section 327 of the Municipal Act, to determine the names by which the new 60-foot road along the Apollo Reclamation and the 80-foot road and three other cross-roads connecting it with the Colaba Causeway shall be known.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th Dec. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 19th Dec. 1896.	For week ending 18th Dec. 1895.	Total from 1st April to 18th Dec. 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	685	21	701
" out of harbour	23	688	14	708
" transported	16	451	13	425
" attended to	2	60	1	48
" warped	2	39	4	75

THE CALCUTTA MURDER.

GAUSCHITZ, alias Harman, alias West, who is charged with the murder of Hoffland, in Mott's Lane on Christmas Day, was taken to Calcutta on Friday morning in charge of constable Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, who had arrested the accused at Bombay. Superintendent Millard and inspectors Bowen and Frizzoni were at the Howrah railway station, on the arrival of the mail train, and took charge of Gauschitz, who made a statement, which was recorded in writing. He was then placed in the lock-up, and brought before the chief presidency magistrate when some formal evidence was recorded for a remand.

Mr. Hume, Government solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and called constable Favel to prove the arrest at Bombay, and David, the landlord of the house, where the murder was committed, to identify the accused.

David, the landlord of 13, Mott's Lane, examined, said: I knew Hoffland, the deceased. He was my tenant. I know the accused, who was also my tenant. On Christmas Day I went to Tollygunge, and returned to the house at 7-30 p.m. Some time after, while I was having my dinner, I heard an explosion, like the noise of a cracker. I then heard the accused and Hoffland quarrelling. On hearing high words pass between them, and, on going out, I saw them having a souffle. I asked them if this was the way they were passing their Christmas. Hoffland said that his clothes were burning. Accused then pushed Hoffland, who fell in a sitting posture. I saw accused then put his hand into his pocket and draw out a revolver. I heard two reports, and Hoffland cried out "My Lord! my Lord!" and fell back dead. I was afraid, and ran away.

Constable S. Favel, attached to the Criminal Investagation Department, Bombay, examined, said: In consequence of certain information received, I went to the Victoria railway terminus on the 28th December to meet the Bengal Nagpore train, which arrived at 7-30 p.m. railway line. On the arrival of the train, I saw the accused coming out of a third-class compartment with a bundle under his arm. I was in plain clothes. I spoke to the accused, and asked him where he had come from. He replied "from Cawnpore." On asking his name, he said it was Edwar Williams, and that he was an American. I asked him if he had any passports or papers to prove that he was an American. The accused replied that he would show them to me at the Imperial Hotel, where he was going to put up. I followed him to the Hotel, where he engaged a room for fifteen days at Rs. 2 per day. I saw him sign the visitor's book. The entry made was "Elward Williams, American engraver, from Cawnpore." I went with him in to the room, and asked him for the papers he had promised to show me. He said he had lost them. I then arrested him on a charge of murder, and took charge of his bundle. He had slight cuts on the first joints of the fingers of his left hand. The left thumb was badly cut, and he had a swelling on the left temple. He said he was drunk, and fell out of a bullock cart. I then locked up the room, and took him to the superintendent. He made several statements. Accused had on a watch and chain, which I took possession of. I found engraved on the watch a name corresponding with the name sent in the telegram. The name engraved on the watch is Franz Herman Geschutz. I asked him from where he got the watch, and he made a statement. I made him over to the superintendent. I went back to the hotel, and found this bundle (produced) in the room. There was also a packet of visiting cards, having the same name as engraved on the watch. I also found some papers, a packet of German letters, a gold ring, two rupees, a collection of railway tickets, a purse, and a card case. These were in the bundle. I brought the accused to Calcutta, and now produce him before the court.

The accused, who is a middle-aged man, tall, and well made, was undefended. He was remanded to jail till (to-day) the 6th instant.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT SHOLAPUR.

THE following address is to be presented to his Excellency the Governor by the Municipality of Sholapur to-morrow (Thursday):—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the undersigned members of the Municipality of Sholapur, desire to avail ourselves of the opportunity so happily afforded to offer your Excellency a most respectful and cordial welcome to our city. The period we are passing through is a most trying and anxious period, and our warmest acknowledgments are due to your Lordship for coming amongst us in this hour of need and distress. We feel confident that your Excellency's present tour of inspection through the famine districts, undertaken with such beneficent purpose and at no inconsiderable personal inconvenience, will be productive of immense good. The general agricultural outlook in the district, as your Lordship is no doubt well aware, continues gloomy, and the situation serious; and, though the recent fall of rain has, to some extent, improved the prospects in small scattered areas, the improvement, we apprehend, is scarcely of a character to diminish anxiety or justify any relaxation of efforts to meet the coming calamity. The distress felt in most parts of the zilla is already severe, and there are unmistakable signs that, unless we have good showers in the next few days, it must spread and deepen.

Such being the state of things, it is a source of grateful satisfaction to us to observe the most strenuous efforts Government is organising under your Lordship's personal direction for the relief of want and suffering. Your Excellency's generous and warm-hearted sympathy for the distressed poor is well-known, and further there is the living message from her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress to cheer and sustain us in our present trials. Just twenty years ago, in this unhappy district of ours, then, as now, one of the most affected districts in the Presidency, we were some of us eye-witnesses of those heart-rending scenes of sorrow and suffering which characterised the famine of that dark period, and we hope and pray that under your Lordship's benign and vigilant administration they may nowhere recur.

As far as this town is concerned, we would observe that we have, for the present, fairly enough work and relief for our local poor. Besides Government relief-works, there are two mills in course of construction and one mill at full work, giving employment to large numbers of poor people. Private charity also, amongst us, is responding to the calls of the situation in a manner worthy of all praise. We have already two Relief Committees—one conducting a grain shop to sell grain to the poor at cost price, and even cheaper, the other managing a large Panjrapool for the preservation of cattle, there being just now 1,800 head of cattle rescued from the hands of the butchers and put upon a large pasture ground for the purpose not far from the town. And over and above, we can point to over Annachhatras and Sadavartas which deal out relief to considerable numbers.

As, however, the season advances and distress grows more acute, as there is unfortunately only too much reason to fear, we apprehend that larger measures of relief will be necessary; and we have respectfully to assure your Excellency of our readiness to render all possible assistance to the limited extent of our resources and establishment.

Meanwhile, we desire respectfully to beseech your Lordship's attention to the condition of the local weavers. These unhappy people who form a large part of the population of the town have been this time among the first to suffer and feel the pressure of want and high prices, and are now in exceedingly straitened circumstances. The demand for the kind of coarse cloth they weave is fast collapsing, and large numbers of them are thrown out of work. Many have already left their houses and gone elsewhere. Many are on the relief-works doing a kind of work they never used to, and still a large number remains behind almost on the verge of destitution, preferring semi-starvation to the irksomness of going to the works as relief labourers. Special relief by employement in their own craft is the only kind of relief that could reach them and mitigate their suffering. Accordingly, at the suggestion of Mr. L. G. Dashmukh, our late Collector, whose knowledge and experience of our local wants were of the greatest value for our guidance in the matter, we have recently established, as an humble beginning, a small weavers' relief-shed intended to afford work to about 110 weavers, and at present affording work to 35 weavers, who are paid by the piece.

But we are afraid that the task of providing such special relief, in such a manner, for all our distressed weavers is clearly beyond our means, unless largely supplemented by Government subsidies. The whole question, however, as recently pointed out by your Excellency's Government, is surrounded with great difficulties; but we are not without hope that some practical solution may be found in the organization of a local expert agency for the purpose to work on Government account and under the supervision of the local authorities, and that the cost of such relief so administered will be in no way unreasonably heavy. And we seize this opportunity of humbly pressing this question on your Lordship's attention as one of urgency, and beg to submit that the earthwork on the Ekrook Tank Canals, recently specially provided for these weavers, obviously fails to give them the kind of relief they sorely need, and that some special relief by employment in their own line, as contemplated in Section 151 of the Famine Code, is urgently needed to meet the requirements of the case. Lastly, in this connection, we may be permitted to hope that this pressing question of special relief for the weavers, here as elsewhere in the district, will receive at the hands of your Lordship's Government the generous consideration it demands.

In conclusion, we would humbly tender to your Excellency our most grateful thanks for the honour of this visit, and express our deep loyalty and respect for your person as the worthy representative of our most Gracious Queen and Empress.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, the distinguished Scotchman who invented the telephone, has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard University. Professor Bell is a son of Mr. Melville Bell of Edinburgh, author of "Bell's Elocution," and taught elocution in Canada while engaged in his experiments on telephony.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
A Ward (Fort and Colaba)	11	6
B Ward (Mandvie)	6	2
C Ward (Bhuleshwar)	17	2
D Ward (Girgaum)	4	11
E Ward (Byculla)	12	21
F Ward (Parel)	7	2
G Ward (Mahim)	2	3
Arthur Road Hospital	0	4
Parsee Hospital	0	2
Jain Hospital	0	1
St. George's Hospital	0	0
Harbour	0	0
Total	59	54
Total to date	2,759	1,974

A bugler in the Bombay Reserved Police, residing in the Police Lines at Byculla, was attacked with the fever on the 31st ultimo. He was taken to the Arthur Road Hospital, where he died early yesterday morning. The unfortunate man, who was a widower, leaves behind him five children. A Portuguese named Saldanha, died of the bubonic fever, yesterday morning, in the St. George's Hospital. A Eurasian child suffering from the malady was into admitted the hospital last evening.

The Star of India Mill and the Queen Mill were closed on Sunday evening owing to the absence of a large number of operatives.

A VICTIM FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.

On Monday afternoon, a policeman was walking along the Frere Road, he noticed a Hindu lying on the footpath on the west side of the road. The sepoy went up to him and found him dead. Deceased appeared to be a Maratha of a labouring class, aged about twenty-five or thirty years. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a bundi, and dhotur, and a handkerchief was tied round the head. There were glandular swellings under the left arm-pit, on which some cotton wadding appeared to have been stuck with some paste. The body was then conveyed to the morgue, and the information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the morgue, when the jury brought in a verdict of death from the bubonic fever.

THE SITUATION IN POONA.

On inquiry at the Sassoon Hospital, in Poona, at 10 a.m., yesterday, it was ascertained that four cases had been brought in that morning and that 17 cases were under treatment, 15 men and two women. Seventy-two cases in all have been treated, and the number of deaths was 40. The House Surgeon, Mr. Gallagher, states that all these cases had their origin in Bombay. Some cases have occurred in the Native town, which were apparently indigenous. The hospital authorities think it only too probable that the number of people leaving Bombay will carry the infection, not only to Poona, but to all parts of India. The fourth case brought into the Sassoon Hospital, yesterday morning, was that of a young Parsi, who had left Bombay three days before apparently in good health, but who was probably at the time already infected.

THE DISEASE IN BANDORA.

The inhabitants of Bandora have been greatly relieved to learn that the Collector of Thanna has placed at the disposal of the Municipality an area of land for a new Christian cemetery. The site is adequate in extent, and lying to the south of the town is leewar d of the prevailing wind. The Collector has directed the closing of the existing graveyards, which lie in the heart of the town, as quickly as possible. The general opinion in Bandora is that this step should have been taken years ago, but the inhabitants are highly gratified that it has at last been agreed upon. A similar measure is urgently required in Bombay.

GULLY FLUSHING AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE.

At the ensuing meeting of the Municipal Corporation, a letter will be submitted from the Commissioner, forwarding a statement, showing the proposals of the Health Officer, in regard to gully flushing. Mr. Snow writes:—

This form of sanitary precaution is an eminently useful and practical one, especially in a city like Bombay, where gullies of all kinds abound. The statement is sufficiently clear in itself and does not need explanation. We have now two gully-flushing engines, and the object is to provide one for each Ward with sufficient staff to work them efficiently. The annual recurring expenditure will be Rs. 25,996, and the initial outlay for the purchase of plant, &c., Rs. 25,921-14-0; total Rs. 51,917-14-0. These proposals of the Executive Health Officer are also embodied in his general scheme for the reorganization of the Health Department, but as there is a separate resolution of the Corporation calling for a report on this head, and the general proposal will take a considerable time to deal with in Committee. I have thought it best to send it on to gully-flushing arrangements as urgent. The outlay is moderate, and much good will result therefrom to the general sanitation of the city. I therefore hope the Corporation will sanction the proposed expenditure from Surplus Cash balance and authorize me to take immediate step to put the scheme into working order.

As regards the drains, the Corporation are aware that in this direction upwards of Rs. 50,000 have been spent during the last two months, and great attention is being paid to this necessary work by the Drainage Department, while, as regards the Health Department portion, the proposals for increased working strength will shortly be submitted to the Committee. As regards scavengering, Dr. Weir's proposals are likewise under consideration, and I have in the meantime asked the Health Officer if he can hire and equip any reasonable number of carts not exceeding 100 to facilitate the speedier removal of sweepings. The difficulty will probably be to obtain carts and bullocks at all, as the Health Department during the last two months have virtually indented for nearly all the carts the contractors can supply them with.

THE PROPOSED KHOJA SEGREGATION HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the Khoja community was held, yesterday morning, at Khoja Mohalla, to consider the advisibility of establishing a segregat ion hospital for Khojas suffering from the bubonic fever. The Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi presided, and there were also present: Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Fazulbhoy Visram, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Meherali Devraj Master, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. Rajubali Visram, Patel, and many other leading Khojas.

In explaining the object of the meeting, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi said that with a view to check the spread of the epidemic they had assembled that morning to adopt a scheme. He strongly advised everyone present to make whatever suggestions they had to make, so that after hearing all the suggestions, reasonable resolutions could be arrived at. Two suggestions by way of precaution had been made, and the advisibility of the same had been recognized: Firstly, patients suffering from the malady should be removed from among the healthy; and, secondly, the healthy must leave the locality where the atmosphere was poisoned. They were bound to respect the religious feelings of all, but people must take a practical view in extreme cases and see that the inconvenience and health of the majority were not sacrificed for the sake of a few. People were at liberty to use best means for the preservation of their health and life. A larger number of Hindus than Mahomedans had left the city. He did not think the present state of affairs in Bombay was so bad as to make it necessary to leave the town and run away or to be so much frightened as if a panic was caused. The opinion of the experts was that plague did not rage for more than three or four weeks in a house where it first put in an appearance, and, therefore, if the house where cases of the plague occurred was forsaken for that period and re-occupied after it was lime-washed the fumigated, there was nothing to be afraid of. Out of sheer ignorance the proper number of cases was not made public. If the lower order and labour class did it, it was out of ignorance; but it was very shameful on the part of merchants and others, who were fairly educated, and from whom better things were expected, to conceal facts in this respect. It was found by experience that in every infected house more than one case took place. Two or three days after one case occurred, another occured, and after two or three more days third did, and so on, until it was deserted for some time and throughly cleaned and lime-washed. There was a deal of harm in concealing the fact that cases occurred in such and such a house, thorough fear of having the bedding and other articles being destroyed by the Municipal Health Department. Mr. Dharamsi then explained at considerable length the advantages of making known the cases. Mr. Dharamsi remarked that he did not believe (and no sensible man would) the doctrine expounded by some moulvies and mullahs of throwing sacred water on goats and sending half of the meat to feed the givers of the doctrine. Such an absurd action would not cure the disease.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—

1. Proposed by Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and seconded by Mr Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, that in the opinion of this meeting it is necessary that the healthy, living in infected houses, should vacate the same and go to reside elsewhere for about a month, during which period the infected houses may be cleaned and disinfected.

2. Proposed by Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaj, and seconded by Mr. Kasambhoy Nanjee, that in the opinion of this meeting, it is necessary that the sick suffering from the plague should, with their families, if they so desire, be induced to remove to separate houses to be provided for the purpose where they may be treated and tended to by their own people.

3. Proposed by Mr. Fazal Merali Chinoy, and seconded by Mr. Merali Devraj Master, that, a committee consisting of the principal members of the community be appointed to carry out the objects mentioned in Resolutions 1 and 2, and with that view to hire suitable houses in convenient localities where the healthy and the sick may respectively go. The committee to have the power of appointing small working committees for different localities.

4. Proposed by Mr. Rehmubhoy Alana, and seconded by Dr. Rajabali V. Patel, that handbills should be printed and circulated amongst the community advising them to adopt certain precautionary measures, such as to keep their houses clean, to disinfect them freely, to burn incense, particularly olibanum, to drive away ants and other insects and not to tread upon them, and to sprinkle chloride of lime, carbolic powder and acide, &c., in *nanees*, privies, bathing places, and near water-taps, and not to go about bare-footed.

5. Proposed by Mr. Allarakbia Sivji, and seconded by Mr. Jafferbhoy Somjibhoy Pirpia, that the owners of the infected houses be earnestly requested to induce their tenants to leave them for about a month, and that in the meanwhile to disinfect and thoroughly cleanse the houses by lime-whashing them and by washing the floors with suitable disinfectants.

The several speakers endorsed the views of the chairman and impressed upon the meeting the necessity of carrying out the resolutions and acting according to the recommendations contained therein.

A subscription list was started to defray the cost of hiring houses, providing disinfectants gratuitously to the poor, &c., for which the chairman said they would for the present require rupees two thousand to three thousand. Rs. 700 were subscribed on the spot.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A LECTURE ON THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Last evening, at the Framjee Cowasji Institute, Dr. Rustom N. R. Eanins, one of the medical officers employed by the Municipality, delivered an interesting lecture in Gujarati on the plague and its prevention, in connection with the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali. Mr. K. R. Cama pres

ment of the outbreak of the plague and never by the Municipality, although several cases of plague have occurred in many of the buildings surrounding the Courts. When the Court authorities requested the Municipality to have disinfectants in the premises of the Court as being a place to which people of all classes and conditions flock from all parts of the Island, it being considered desirable that precautions should be adopted for the safety of the Court employees as well as the general public frequenting the Court, the Health Department wisely replied that precautions would be taken in the event of the disease appearing at the Small Causes Court :'a case of shutting the stable door after the horse has run away. It is obvious the Municipality are undeserving the credit of the forethought and consideration in this respect which you have given them, and, this is my reason for troubling you.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 5. ONE WHO KNOWS.

BANDORA AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Bandorian," thinks it strange that the Municipal Sanitary Inspector should have a horse, and that his chief, the Secretary, who has to do desk work generally, should walk on foot. Well, let him have an elephant and howda by all means; but then "A Bandorian" must not complain: "it will make us suffer by the extra Municipal expenses." There's the rule! "The old fish market on the sea-shore is lying idle," he writes, and he would no doubt have the Municipality to remove the temporary markets thither, to the plague-stricken ward! The opening up of the affected localities by a road or two as suggested by me does not meet with his approval, as he thinks some of the poor may lose their huts. He forgets, however, that there is no question of forcibly wresting property from the poor. I would be the last to suggest such a course. The Municipality of course, compensate the owners, if it has the means of acquiring land for the proposed roads. There is ample room for the expansion of this town provided roads are opened up through existing fields and new sites created for habitations. Your correspondent considers it a blessing that the Municipal scheme of drainage through the foul quarters of Bombaiwady has not yet been carried out, and that the malodorous *nullas* are left intact. Had it been otherwise, "Bandora would have been no more," he exclaims. Speaking of the water-supply here, he is of opinion that the "meter system in these days would do great harm." The system complained of is not, however, a new one, and if it could not be done away with before, it seems to me that it would be much more difficult now for the Municipality to dispense with it, seeing that the recent water loan of nearly 80,000 has to be repaid, and that without any additional taxation on the ratepayers to meet this fresh burden. Your correspondent's letter shows how nebulous are the ideas of many of the permanent residents here about sanitation, and how difficult it must be for the Municipal Commissioners returned by them to carry out any scheme of public utility.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGHANA.

Octagonal Cottage, Bandora, Jan. 4.

CARELESSNESS OF THE BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Municipality are cutting off water connections from houses in Kamatipura on account of the waste resulting in dampness, which is considered favourable to the propagation of disease. If this theory is correct, I would ask the Municipality of Bandora to be a little more chary in watering their roads, for not only are the roads rendered extremely muddy, and therefore inconvenient to pedestrians, carriages, and bicycles alike, but it renders the atmosphere extremely damp and chilly, and perhaps not altogether favourable to the public health of this town during the prevalance of the distemper.—Yours, &c.,

K. S. DIVECHA.

Maiden Hall, Bandora Hill Road, Jan. 5.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 26th December 1896:—

James Alexander Main, engineer, of Clydesdale iron works, Possil park, Glasgow, for improvements in apparatus for withering and drying tea leaf.

Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer, and patent agent, of 5, Old Post Office street, Calcutta, for improvements in portable sugarcane crushing mills, and for improved appliances connected therewith.

Charles Henry Parker, late an engine driver of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, at present of No. 26, at Waterloo street, Calcutta, for improvements in rail joints and fish-plates.

SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

M. B. Mahadev, proprietor of Messrs. Mahadev and Narayan, printers, 25, Popham's Broadway, Madras, for a water-lift. (Specification filed 14th December 1896.)

George John Alth am, gentleman, of Swansea, in the country of Bristol and state of Massachussets, United States of America, for oil engines. (Specification filed 21st December 1896.)

John George Gough and William Edward Harding, both of Young, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in driving gear for cycles, and for other purposes. (Specification filed 18th December 1896.)

Romeo Grilli, cycle manufacturer, of 15, Samskaia, Charkov, Russia, for improvements in or relating to bicycles. (Specification filed 1st December 1896.)

John Melrose Arnold, F.C.S. of Bally, Uttarpara, Bengal, for improvements in or connected with the closing of boxes, jars, canisters, and the like. (Specification filed 21st December 1896.)

Daniel Mayer, pianoforte maker, of 18, Great Marlborough street, London, for improvements in or relating to resonators for stringed instruments, particularly pianofortes. (Specification filed 17th December 1896.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

William Jackson, engineer, Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for rolling tea leaf. (From 4th January 1897 to 4th January 1898.)

William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, for improvements in application of air blast or exhaust apparatus for keeping tea leaf cool, whilst being operated on in tea-rolling machines. (From 16th September 1897 to 16th September 1898.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other substances. (From 7th January 1897 to 7th January 1898.)

Edward Waller Stoney, civil engineer, of Madras, for an invention to be called "E.W. Stoney's patent safety T. switch handle." (From 19th December 1896 to 19th December 1897.)

John Harper, manager, Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd., 99, Clive street, Calcutta, for improvements in clamps for holding together material compressed by hydraulic or other pressure. (From 7th February 1897 to 7th February 1898.)

William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, for improvements in air heating stoves, more especially intended for use with machinery or apparatus for drying tea. (From 22nd June 1897 to 22nd June 1898.)

William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, for improvements in tubular heating stoves, more especially intended for heating air for use in drying tea or other produce. (From 22nd December 1897 to 22nd December 1898.)

William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, for improvements in apparatus for subjecting materials to the action of hot air or for analogous operations, more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves, coffee, and other produce. (From 22nd December 1897 to 22nd December 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

Eva Jennie Hall's invention for improvements in and relating to needles for use in sewing machines. (Specification filed 23rd September 1892.)

Manekjall Motilall Parikh's invention for improvements in yarn warping machinery or apparatus. (Specification filed 24th September 1892.)

Uria Cummings' invention for pulverizing machines. (Specification filed on the 23rd September 1892.)

Carl Thomas Blanch Brain's invention for improvements in power conduits for tramways or railways, and in electrical connections therefor. (Specification filed 26th September 1892.)

PROFESSOR W. J. WAGGENER finds that with an ordinary printing press and woodcuts or relief engravings, pictures and diagrams can be printed on sheets of transparent gelatine as upon paper. The prints can serve as lantern slides at the cost of a few pence.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State announces that the scheme for reorganising the subordinate service in the Indian Forest Department has been sanctioned. The scheme will cost about 1¼ lakhs annually. It will take three years to work out the changes, which will involve a reduction in the number of subordinates temporarily employed.

THE death is reported of Nawab Muhammad Khan, chief of the Legbari Tribe, on the Dera Ghazi Khan frontier. He leaves behind an infant son aged two and-a-half years only; so there will be a long minority.

THE rumour which has recently been current on the Frontier to the effect that Sirdar Sherindal Khan, Governor of Khost, had died at Kabul, is quite unfounded. He has been sent back to his post after receiving a valuable Khillat from the Amir.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART will be among the general officers proceeding home on leave next spring, and the Punjab Command will thus fall vacant for eight months.

A DESPATCH of the Government of India to the Secretary of State regarding the re-organisation of the Military Works Department will be sent home during the current month.

THE second Railway Committee, over which the Viceroy will preside, will meet at Simla next summer. All projects, except those connected with famine relief, will be held over till then.

THE Department for the Suppression of Thaggi and Dacoity in India has been augmented by the constitution of an additional appointment of First Assistant in Hyderabad to the General Superintendent.

THE Peshawur Settlement is now closed, Mr. J. G. Lorimer having completed the portion of the work which remained to be done on Mr. L. Dane's appointment to the Chief Secretaryship. Mr. Lorimer will now take charge of the Shahpore district, relieving Mr. A. Bridges, who proceeds on leave.

VETERINARY MAJOR RAYMENT, at Rawul Pindee, has been ordered to assume charge of the office of the Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Punjab Command, relieving Veterinary Colonel Poyser, D. S. O., who has been placed on the sick-list, being seriously indisposed at Meerut.

ONE of the consequences of the drought of this year says a Bengali paper will most likely be a violent raging of cholera epidemic, during the coming spring and summer. The Local Government should take time by the forelock, and at once require District officials to be on their guard, and make every provision to remove the want of pure drinking water, wherever it may be felt.

IN the Seychelles the cultivation of vanilla is proving very profitable. Mr. Cockburn Stewart, the administrator of the islands, in his report to the Colonial Office, mentions that the flowering of the vanilla during the latter end of 1895 gave a good promise for the crop of 1896, and the expectations then formed are being realised. The crop now being gathered will, it is estimated, reach £30,000, and the prices for vanilla this year are exceptionally high.

THE *Charu Mihir* of Mymensingh proposes to prepare a list of the villages in the District suffering from, or threatened by, water-famine, and to send it up to the District Board, with prayers to adopt measures for the supply of water in the affected localities. Our vernacular contemporary says he will gather his information from sources he can thoroughly rely upon. The example of the *Mihir* is worthy of imitation by other vernacular journals, published in the Mofussil.

THE Government of India can reasonably be accused of promoting the conversion of Indians to Christianity when it neglects to open relief-works at any place where scarcity or famine is found to drive the inhabitants to the alternative of turning "rice-Christians." Every famished Indian, turning a Christian for the satisfaction of his physical needs, at a time when famine prevails, stands as a refutation of the vaunted principle of religious neutrality, which the Government claims to be one of the chief blessings of British rule.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Col. P. D. Jeffreys C.B., A.A.G., Army Headquarters, India, and Maude, only daughter of Sir Richard Oldfield, of Shrubshill House, Sunningdale.

THE refusal to bestow the Legion of Honour on Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt recalls some of the famous women in France to whom the decoration has been given. Of these the widow Brulow certainly deserved the honour. Under a masculine disguise she served as a sub-lieutenant of infantry, and was decorated in 1815. For her services as cantiniere at Magenta, Augustine Drevon gained the distinction, and other wearers of the ribbon are Mdlle Dodu, Mdme. Jarrethout, Mdme. Mercel Dieulafoy, Rosa Bonheur the celebrated painter, and Mdme. Rosalie Cahen. The last-named won the decoration in 1871 for ambulance work. Mdme. Furtado Heine, "la grande Francaise," who died last week, was decorated in 1887.

MDME. FURTADO HEINE was the widow of M. Charles Heine, the millionaire and cousin of the famous German poet. During the Empire Mdme. Heine was a leading figure in Parisian society, but in latter years she seems to have derived more pleasure in utilising her wealth in alleviating the sufferings of the afflicted rather than in attending the gatherings of fashionable Paris. To her belongs the credit of having established several blind asylums and orphanages. When a disaster occurred and funds were needed, she was always to the fore with a large subscription.

THERE is, writes a correspondent, a precedent in English history for the new phase into which the Parnell legend has passed—that Mr. Parnell is still alive and will in time reappear. The Duke of Monmouth was executed for high treason in 1685, but such was the devotion of the populace to him that at every important crisis there was a whisper that the Duke would soon show himself. In 1686 an impostor who pretended to be Monmouth, and had levied contributions in several villages in Wilts, was apprehended and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. In 1698 the son of an innkeeper committed a series of frauds by passing himself off as Monmouth on the peasantry of Sussex. So long did this delusion last that Voltaire thought it necessary gravely to confute the hypothesis that the Man in the Iron Mask was the Duke of Monmouth. Macaulay gives some specimens of ballads, written after Monmouth's death, which represent him as living.

IT is an extraordinary fact that whole troops of girls and women are to be seen riding about on their bicycles on the muddiest days. These same girls (says a *Globe* gossip) would very probably decline a walk when the condition of the roads is such as to threaten to add a muddy hem to their skirts, but in the beloved exercise of the moment it seems immaterial to them whether they are splashed from head to foot. It is this intemperance in following the pastime that makes us predict its coming decline. We may be wrong—probably are—but one of the oldest proverbs tells us that "a hot fire soons burn itself out."

THE newest invention is an elastic corset. A French doctor—and they study these things in France—assures us that the constant contact of elastic has an excellent effect on what is politely called "adipose tissue." It checks its development, and reduces it when developed. The elastic further tends to produce a long slim waist, without in any way hindering an easy respiration and a healthful digestion. It is peculiarly good at forming a "Louis XV. waist." It is interesting to learn that there are periods in waists. Autocracy, we have noted, produces a long waist, and democracy—as seen in the days of the Thermidor—an uncommonly short one. Early Victorian waists were short, middle Victorian waists, substantial; but later Victorian waists seem inclined to model themselves on those of the golden days of the French Louis.

THE Duc d'Aumale has purchased York House, Twickenham, for £14,000, and presented it as a marriage gift to the Duc and Duchesse d'Orleans, who are now residing at Wood Norton, Evesham.

MR. MOSS has observed that in the polar regions, when the temperature falls to 31 degrees below zero Fahr., a wax candle will not burn properly, because the wax does not melt, owing to the air cooling it. The flame is feeble, and sinks into a pit. If holes are bored through the outer shell to give the flame air, it sinks down further, and makes a hollow stem of the candle, rising like a chimney above the flame.

THE Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society are about to publish a map, showing the prehistoric monuments and sites in the State. It appears that the mounds, earthworks, and sites of ancient villages follow the streams. In the Muskingum valley, along the Ohio River, and in Bush Creek valley, stone monuments predominate over those of earth, whereas in the Sciota valley the contrary holds good. In seven of the counties there is a total of 918 monuments. Bicycles have been used in expediting the field work of the map makers.

AT the Mammoth Hot Springs in Yellowstone Park there is a fence of elkhorns which were gathered in 1895 by Mr. Hayner, a photographer, in four days, and built up round his studio. All of them have thirteen, and some fourteen, points. It is estimated that there are still 2,500 elks in the yellowstone Park.

THE working of amber in Prussia is a monopoly of the firm of Palmnicken and Kraxtepelle, who pay the Government a royalty of 650,000 marks a year. Amber is also found entangled in seaweed on the strand at Pillau after north-westerly gales. Then women and children engaged in collecting it sometimes earn 30s. a day or more. Last year 100 tons of crude amber came to Dantzig for manufacture. Saving the larger and finer pieces used for making beads and pipe mouthpieces, it was nearly all melted to make lac and varnish. The beads known as Leghorn corals are now in great demand.

AUTOMATIC lunch counters are coming into fashion in the cafes and restaurants of Berlin and other German cities. The "counter" is really a row of ornamental cabinets set along the wall. Each has a shelf with cups and glasses, and above these are spouts for the different beverages in demand, with slots for the money. These are warmed or cooled in winter or summer, and pass through silver tubes to the spouts. A clockwork controls the supply, and a spraying nozzle washes the dishes. Sandwiches, &c., are kept under a bell jar on a tray, which revolves when a coin frees it and brings the food to an opening, from which the purchaser can take it. The device is controlled by the Quisisana Company; but if we mistake not the first to invent an automatic drink seller was Mr. Benjamin Warwick, a Londoner. Apparently, however, the Germans have realised the possibilities of the invention better than London promoters or restaurateurs.

THE art of whistling, though neglected in England, is in high favour in the United States. Fashionable people there cultivate it assiduously, and pride themselves on their skill. At a recent wedding breakfast in New York the twelve bridesmaids won thunders of applause by rising after the health of the bride and bridegroom had been proposed, and whistling Mendelssohn's wedding march in good time and in excellent tune.

AT Rome, some workmen, opening at the railway station a chest purporting to contain bottles found inside the individual named Zeitung, who claims to have travelled in this fashion over most of the European lines. He was alive, but weak, as he had spent about six days in the box since he started from Bale. He accordingly was taken to the hospital, whence he was discharged. He said his object in visiting Rome was to carry out experiments with an impenetrable cuirass, of which he claims to be the inventor.

THE delightful labour of flower farming is steadily on the increase among the people of the Scilly Isles, the astonishing quantity of forty tons of-cut blossome, chiefly narcissus, being sent over to England weekly during the winter season. The farms, which employ many hands and much capital, are excessively interesting, and the sight of them in February or March is worth even the risk of a rough voyage. Literally millions of white and yellow blooms, richly fragrant, nestle between tall hedges of euonymus and veronica, and form a fragrant picture—exquisite as it is unique.

TRAVELLING in South Africa, with rinderpest precautions in full swing, cannot be particularly pleasant. Mr. X., an Englishman, recently went to the Marico district of the Transvaal. On his way back he met a rinderpest guard, consisting of three or four Boers. They informed him that it was their duty to disinfect him; and having taken the mules out of the "spider" in which he was travelling, they wheeled the spider down to a spruit which was close by, with a very little muddy water in it. They had an old "dandy-brush," with which they carefully scrubbed the wheels and undercarriage of the spider. Then they washed the harness, and the legs and feet of the mules. Then they turned their attention to Mr. X. It was a hot day, and Mr. X. was dressed in flannel shirt and trousers. They scrubbed him as he stood there with the same old brush, and the same muddy water. When they had done Mr. X. was wet through, and a good deal dirtier then he was before. Then they turned their attention to the luggage, which consisted of a hold-all, covered with waterproof material, and lined with flannel. They took all the clothes—fortunately not many—out of the hold-all, and scrubbed it carefully, still with the same old brush and muddy water, inside and out; and then scrubbed each article of clothing in the same way, finishing up with a new white shirt, which Mr. X. had never even worn, the starched front of which they apparently regarded as especially dangerous, as they scrubbed it more carefully than all the rest. Mr. X. is fortunately of a philosophical turn of mind, and is endowed with a sense of humour. All he could do was to laugh. The whole thing was done with the utmost seriousness, and with an evident sense of the grave responsibility which devolved on the rinderpest guard in the matter of preventing the transmission of infection.

CRATER LAKE is 6¼ by 4¼ miles in dimension, and surrounded by cliffs 1,000 to 2,000 feet high. It is 6,239 feet above the level of the sea, and occupies the old crater of a volcano, which must have been at least 14,000 to 15,000 feet in height. It it from 1,600 to 1,996 feet in depth, and the deepest water on the continent of America. From the bed of the lake rise three volcanic cones, two under water, the third, Wizard Island, attaining to a height of 845 feet above the surface, and having a crater 150 feet deep. The water is of a lovely deep blue colour, and so clear that bottom can be seen 100 feet down. The lake has no visible outlet, and is fed by the rain or snow of the surrounding basin. There are no fishes in it, but numbers of small crustaceans, and it is to be stocked with trout. The temperature was found to vary from 61deg. Fah. at the surface to 39deg. 555 feet lower, and 46 deg. at the bottom, a fact which shows that there is still volcani heat in the crater. The mountain has been called Mount Mazamas, and the U.S. Geological Survey have just published a large scale map with description for the use of tourists.

LOVERS of cats will read with interest the following anecdote, sent by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*. A flower-girl was deserted by her lover. She waited a few days in vain, then resolved on suicide. Mlle. Henriette bought some charcoal, stopped the chinks of doors and windows, lit a pan of charcoal in the middle of the room, and lay down on the bed to die. But she had counted without her cat, quietly curled up on a rug. This pet had no reason to be sick of life. Feeling itself being poisoned, slowly but irresistibly, by the lethal fumes of carbon monoxide, it revolted with every symptom of cat despair. It first jumped on the chimney-piece, knocking over a china lamp, which broke with a crash on the floor. Thence it jumped at the window, breaking a window pane. Through the window came a draught of vivifying air which stopped the action of the charcoal fumes. But the rash of lamp and window aroused the neighbours' attention. They knocked, and as no reply was forthcoming the door was burst open. The poor flower-girl was in a faint. She was taken to the Lariboisiere Hospital, where it is said, she will recover. The cat did not wait for the congratulations to which he was entitled, but escaped on the roof

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

THE OUTLOOK THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

THE official weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the the Crops is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

MADRAS.

For week ending 26th December.—Good rain has fallen in the Southern districts, and showers in the greater part of the Central and Carnatic districts and portions of Cuddapah. The water-supply is ample in the Southern half of the Presidency, moderate under the larger irrigation works elsewhere, but otherwise poor or bad. In the Northern half of the Presidency sowings are still proceeding briskly, where rain has recently fallen. The standing crops are good in the Southern half, but there is no improvement in the remainder of the Presidency. Harvesting is going on in many places, but the yield is poor or bad in the Deccan and the Circars and fair elsewhere. Pasturage is generally available, but fodder is scarce in many districts. Cattle are generally in fair condition. Prices are again generally slightly easier, but are dearer in Ganjam. Cholam (Sorghum vulgare) in Kurnool 15 1-2, in Bellary and Anantapur 14 1-2, and in Cuddapah 14 seers per rupee; the scarcity rate being 15 seers. The numbers relieved were:—relief workers 20,204, weavers 4,902, and inmates of kitchens 972. The decrease in workers, chiefly in Bellary, is due to improved organization.

BOMBAY.

For week ending 30th December.—Rain fell in 16 districts during the week. The rain-affected districts were:—Khandesh 1 inch 28 cents, Kolaba 15 cents, Ratnagiri 28 cents, Poona 27 cents, Ahmednagar 70 cents, Sholapur 6 cents, Bijapur 48 cents, Belgaum 1 inch 57 cents, and Dharwar 1 inch 99 cents. The rainfall has been beneficial to the spring crops in the two latter districts, but more is urgently wanted for the crops recently sown in the Deccan and Karnatak districts. The standing crops have been damaged by insects in two talukas of Karachi, are withering for want of rain in Bijapur, are poor in Thana and are reported to be thriving elsewhere. The sowing of late crops has been completed except in the Upper Sind Frontier, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar and Kanara. The harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly finished except in Khandesh and Dharwar. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Karnatak, Shikarpur and Baroda; it is dear in Kaira. The grain-supply is generally sufficient in the affected districts. Cotton-picking continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Khandesh and Kathiawar. The condition of the agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar, but is healthy elsewhere except in parts of Sikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Nasik and Ratnagiri. Prices are rising in parts of Surat, Ratnagiri and Bijapur, falling in parts of Broach, Surat, Sholapur and Bijapur, and stationary in Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kolaba, Poona, Kathiawar and parts of Broach and Surat. Prices of the cheapest staple grain in the affected districts are:—Dharwar 12½, Belgaum 11½, Sholapur 11, Bijapur 10½, Poona 10½, Ahmednagar 9½, Nasik and Satara 9½, and Khandesh and Kolaba 9 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works were:—Khandesh 5,017, Nasik 12,136, Ahmednagar 29,578, including non-working children. The number on gratuitous relief were:—Khandesh 2,309, Ahmednagar 4 and Belgaum 196. The numbers in Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Bijapur have not been reported.

BENGAL.

For week ending 28th December.—There was slight rain in North Bihar, Patna, Purnea and Palamau on the 25th instant. The rainfall was 30 in Champaran 28 in Muzaffarpur, 13 in Darbhanga (Somastipur), and 17 in Palamau. In these districts the spring crops are reported to have derived some benefit from it. The spring crops in the rest of the Patna Division and also in parts of the Rajshahi Division are doing well. Elsewhere, throughout the Province, the prospects of the spring crops continue poor. The harvesting of winter rice is generally approaching completion, and in some districts the pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Boro or spring rice is being transplanted. In Bihar the prospects of poppy are satisfactory. Prices of foodgrains were generally stationary, but have risen in some districts, notably in Cuttack and Saran. In Cuttack the price of rice rose from 12 seers 8 chittacks per rupee to 11 seers 13 chittacks, and in Saran the price of Indian corn rose from 11 seers 10 chittacks to 10 seers 11 chittacks. In the districts of Dinajpur the prices are—Nalia (common rice) 9 and 10 seers, khulna (common rice) 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shabad (common rice) 9 1-2 seers, Saran (Indian corn) 10 seers 11 chittacks, Champara (Indian corn) 10 seers 13 chittacks, Muzaffarpur (Indian corn) 11 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9 seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 26th December, were,—On relief works—Nadia (25th December) 1,393, Khulna (19th December) Nil, Shahabad 913, (men 360, women 377, and children 176), Saran 3,081, (men 720, women 1,179, and children 1,182), Champaran 34,713, (men 15,233, women 11,232, and children 8,218), Muzaffarpur (Sitamarhi sub-division) 877 (men 448, women 177, and children 252), Darbhanga 3,877, also over 7,000 on other relief works for which accurate figures have not been received in time, Patna 235 (men 134, women 49, children 52), total for the whole province 51,901; and on gratuitous relief—Saran 1,260 (men 230, women 711, and children 319), Champaran 1,987 (men 474, women 913, and children 480), Darbhanga 4,312 (men 1,100, women 2,040, and children 1,172), total for the whole Province 7,439.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For week ending 30th December.—There has been general rain. In some districts good showers fell while in others the showers were light. Over one inch of rain was recorded in parts of Lucknow and Unao, but more is needed. The spring sowings are practically complete and the crops have been greatly benefitted by the recent rain. A portion of the arhar (Cajanus indicus) crop in certain districts has been slightly damaged by frost. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 25th December, in twelve districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Banda 86,805; Cawnpore 14,002; Hamirpur 25,379; Allahabad 40,480; Jhansi 13,567; Jalaun 22,114; Jaunpur 14,713; Lucknow 19,056; Unao 7,400 and Rae Bareli 24,282. Sitapur 9,329. Hardoi 27,112, total 304,559. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—Employed on relief works 200,979; relieved as dependents 53,907; relieved in poor-houses 26,771; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 22,902. The numbers relieved in 22 districts which are under observation, but which have not yet been officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—relieved on test-works 25,379; relieved in poor-houses 15,233; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 1,105; total 43,267. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 347,826. Supplies are generally sufficient but fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices remain high. The prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are as follows in the districts officially recognised as distressed:—Cawnpore 10½, Hamirpur 9½, Allahabad and Jhansi 9½, Jalaun 9½, Jaunpur, Lucknow, and Unao 10, Banda and Rae Bareili 10 1-2, Sitapur 12 and Hardoi 9½.

PUNJAB.

For week ending 30th December.—The South-Eastern districts have been benefitted by rain averaging from ¼ to 2-3rds of an inch. Slight rain has also fallen in the Sialkot, Lahore and Gujranwala districts. Harvesting of the autum crops is nearly completed and sesamum is being harvested in Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan. Sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking are going on. Sowings of the spring crops on irrigated lands are still in progress. In certain districts the sown crops are being irrigated. The condition and prospects of irrigated crops are generally reported to be good to average and of unirrigated crops poor, but prospects are expected to improve. In Karnal the crops are suffering generally from want of rain, which is badly wanted in all districts. The stock of food-grains is insufficient in Hissar, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi. A supply has been imported from Karachi into Hissar. The cotton and sugarcane crops have been slightly injured by frost in Amritsar. Cattle are generally in poor condition. Their condition is good to fair in Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore and Rohtak. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in all districts, except Rohtak. The number of persons employed on famin relief works were:—2,748 in Hissar, 1,306 in Umbala, 3,203 in Ferozepore, 133 in Multan and 2,710 in Karnal; and on test-works Delhi 142, Rohtak 141, Gujarwala 455, and Ludhiana 134. Testworks have also an been commenced in five tahsils of Rawalpindi, but only 50 men attended the works in Gujarkhan tahsil. Prices are falling slightly in Gurgaon, but are still high elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 7½ to 9 1-2 seers bulrush millet from 8½ to 10 5-16, great millet 9½ to 11, gram 8½ to 10 and maize 9 to 11 1-2 seers per rupee. The prices of staple grains on which famine wages are based are:—In Delhi (bulrush millet) 8 1-2 seers, Umballa (maize) 10 seers, Multan (wheat second quality) 9 seers, Rohtak (great millet) 10½ seers, and Karnal (maize and gram) 9 1-2 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

For week ending 30th December.—The weather is cloudy with slight showers or drizzles in the Northern districts and Nimar. Narsinghpur has had half-an-inch of rain, but the rainfall is generally too light to materially improve the prospects of the spring crops. The cloudy weather is inducing insects in some districts and causing damage to crops in flower, and the appearance of rust is reported from Nimar. Cattle are generally in good condition and fodder is sufficient, except in one or two districts. There have been large imports of grain into Jubbulpore and Nimar. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in eleven districts of which complete returns have been received were:—Saugor 16,366, Jubbulpore 14,480, Mandla 8,180, Seoni 3,804, Norsinghpur 4,366, Nimar 681, Nagpur 5,181, Bhandara 5113, Balaghat 13,057, Bilaspur 230, Wardha 252; total 71,712, of whom 9,157 were gratuitously relieved. 20,442 persons were also employed on railway works in Saugor and Jubbulpore. The prices of food-grains upon which famine wages are based are:—Saugor 8, Jubbulpore 10, Seoni 9 1-2, Narsinghpur 10, Nimar 12½, Nagpur 13½, Mhandla 9½, Bhandara 10, and Balaghat 9 seers per rupee.

BURMA.

For week ending 26th December,—In Lower Burma reaping and threshing are progressing and prospects continue good. In Upper Burma reaping of the wet-weather crops and cultivation of the dry-weather crops continue. No rain has fallen during the week and prospects are unchanged. The wet-weather crops in the Kindat Sub-division, Upper Chindwin district, are reported to have failed from want of rain and the Island crops in Minbu are suffering from drought. The price of paddy has fallen largely in Akyab and slightly in Henzada and Thaton. Elsewhere prices are stationary. The numbers on relief works were:—Meiktila 15,952; Nyingyan 9,726; and on gratuitous relief:—Meiktila 2,930 and Myingyan 3,112. The price of rice in Meiktila is 7½ seers and in Myingyan 9½ seers per rupee.

ASSAM.

For week ending 29th December.—The weather is seasonable. The prospects of crops in Kamrup are not favourable. The harvesting of late rice continues. The price of food-grains is high in Silchar, Sylhet and Nowgong. Fodder is insufficient except in the Khasi hills and parts of Cachar. The water-supply is sufficient.

MYSORE AND COORG.

For week ending 30th December.—Mysore: Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of the State. Ragi (Eleusine coracana) and paddy are being harvested in places. Prices have fallen in Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, and Chitaidrug; and have risen in Kadur.

Coorg: The harvesting of rice and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD.

For week ending 30th December.—Berar: The weather is cool and cloudy. Cotton-picking and cutting of Jowar (Sorghum vulgare) are nearing completion. Of the winter crops, wheat, grain, and linseed are reported to be in poor condition. The breaking up of land has stopped in two districts. Fodder and water are generally insufficient. High prices for food grains prevail, and the opening of relief works appears likely to be necessary early in February next owing to the anticipated failure of the winter crops.

Hyderabad: Very little rainfall during week ended 29th December. Agricultural prospects fairly good, but rain badly wanted in Aurangabad and Gulburga Divisions, scarcity of fodder and pasture exists. Prices are:—Wheat 7½, coarse rice 7, white juar 10½ yellow jwar 12, gram 9½, and tur 10½ seers per current siccа rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

For week ending 30th December,—Rainfall: Abu 45 cents, Jhallawar 35, Jeypore 61; slight rain in Serohi, but none elsewhere. Agricultural operations satisfactory in Jhallawar, Kotah, Ajmere, Jeypur, fair in Kherwara, and poor in Dholepur. The sowing of the spring crops is in progress in Serohi, Meywar, Bhurtpur, and 3 tehsils of Ulwar, and has been completed in Jaisulmere. The spring crops are being irrigated in Kerowli. The standing crops are fair in Meywar, Harauti, and Ajmere; poor in Dholepur and good elsewhere. Agricultural stock are fair in Meywar, Dholepur, Bikanir, Jaisulmere, and good elsewhere. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient, except in some parts of Meywar, Tonk, some tehsils of Jeypur, Ulwar, and are failing in Dholepur and Bhurtpur. Prices are rising slighty in Jaisulmere, falling in Serohi, Meywar, Jhallawar, Ajmere, Jeypur Dholepur, and Bikanir; high in Harauti and steady elsewhere. The number of persons employed on relief works were:—Marwar 2945; Kotah 264; Dholepur 3,461; Bhurpur 10,322; Bikanir 15,614, and Jaisulmere 171; and on gratuitous relief—Marwar 803, Bhurtpur 80, and Bikanir 2,355. The prices of staple grains, on which famnie wages are based, were:—Marwar 8 11-16, Kotah 14½, Dholepur 11½, Bhurtpur 10, Bikanir 7½ to 8½, and Jaisulmere 8 1-2.

KASHMIR.

Kashmir Valley For week ending 29th December.—The spring sowings are finished. Snow has commenced falling in the Kashmir Valley since the 28th instant. Prices are still below normal.

Jammu Province—For week ending 30th December. Slight rain fell during the week. Princes are stationary, Fodder is scanty in the hilly tracts. Relief works are in progress. Prices 10 seers per rupee.

NEPAL.

For week ending 30th December.—A slight shower of rain fell during the week. The weather is cold and frosty. The price of common rice is 8 seers and of a better quality 7 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W H Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Estabt, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the date of his relinquishing charge of his duties as Second Asst and Asst Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

The services of Surg-lieut C D Dawes, I M S Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut I R Wallis, 34th Pioneers, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief.

The services of the Revd M Macdonald, Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 30th Dec. 1896, or from the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Nowgong.

STAR OF INDIA

H E the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be Knights Commanders.—The Hon John Woodburn, C S I, I C S, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl; H H Maharao Raja sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, K C I E, of Bundi in Rajputana, Sir Edward Charles Buck, K C S I, I C S (Retired), late Secy to the Govt of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

To be Companions.—The Hon Mr John Nugent, I C S, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay; Charles Lewis Tupper, Esquire, I C S, Commissioner of the Lahore Division, and offg Second Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, Esq, I C S, Commissioner of the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and lately a Member of the Hemp Drugs Commission.

INDIAN EMPIRE

H E the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.—Major Genl Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K C S I, C I E British Service (Retired), lately a Member of the Council of H M's Secy of State for India.

To be a Knight Commander.—H H Maharaja Sawai Ranjor Singh Bahadur, Chief of Ajaigarh in the Bundelkhand Agency, Central India.

To be Companions.—

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

YET another new machine, claiming amongst other advantages to obviate that most trying dread that fills the mind of every cyclist, viz. puncturing, is shortly to be brough out, and we await its advent with much curiosity. Vibration and the continuous hammering and jolting so exhausting to the nervous system and so deleterious to the health of all riders, especially of ladies, is claimed to be completely done away with. These advantages are effected by applying the pneumatic principle to the frame instead of to the tyre in such a manner that all shock from whatever cause is intercepted. As the tyres may be made of solid rubber, or any noiseless substance, these machines may be used not only on ordinary roads, but also where pneumatic tyres would be perfectly useless, as in the Colonies or for military purposes. The machine can also be taken to pieces in three sections, and packed in an ordinary portmanteau or basket carried as luggage, and put together in a few minutes. This feature will be invaluable for shipping and touring purposes. We are also informed that this machine will be of the highest grade workmanship, but placed on the market at popular prices. The name of the new machine is the Pneumatic Compensation Cycle.

It has been commonly estimated that green wood, when cut down, contains about 45 per cent. of its weight in moisture, but in the forests of Central Europe wood cut down in winter is said to hold more than 40 per cent. of water at the end of the following summer. Kept for several years in a dry place, wood retains from 15 to 20 per cent. of water, while that which has been thoroughly desiccated will, when exposed to air under ordinary circumstances, absorb 5 per cent. of water in the first three days, and will continue to absorb it until it reaches from 14 to 16 per cent. as a normal standard—the amount fluctuating above and below this standard according to the state of the atmosphere. It has been found that, by exposing green wood at a temperature of 212 deg. Fahr., the loss of weight equalled 45 per cent., and further, on exposing small prisms of wood ¼ inch square and 8 inches long, cut out of billets that had been stored for two years, to the action of superheated steam for two hours, their loss of weight was found to be from 15 to 45 per cent., according to the temperature of the steam.

It is a popular idea that the seeds of many plants pass unharmed through the digestive canal of birds, and, being voided with the excrements, reach the ground in a peculiarly favourable condition for germination; and this is generally believed to be especially the case of the mistletoe, the seeds, in this case, being deposited on the branches of the tree on which the mistletoe is parasitic. In a paper contributed to the *Transactions* of the Linnean Society, Mr. F. W. Keeble shows that this is at all events not universally the case with the *Loranthaceæ*, especially with the Cingalese species of *Loranthus*. The species of this genus with tubular flowers which are natives of Ceylon are ornithophilous, the bird most effective in their pollination being a honey-bird, a species of *Nectarina*. In the large-flowered species, the buds remain closed; but, when tapped, the corolla-lobes fly open with an explosion, and the pollen is scattered. The closing of the flower buds appears to serve the purpose of protecting the pollen against rain, while the violent explosion of the pollen aids in its carriage by the visiting birds, their beaks being frequently found to be covered with pollen after visiting the flowers. When the fruit is ripe, the bird eats the succulent portion only, wiping out the seeds with its beak on to a branch of the tree, to which they thus become attached by their viscid coating. If swallowed, the seeds are found to be digested and destroyed.

The best-trained divers cannot descend to great depths under water by reason of the rapid increase of pressure. A Swedish engineer, M. Waller, of Stockholm, being employed to attempt the raising of a sunken ship, has invented an apparatus intended to enable workmen to labour at a great depth in the same physiologic conditions as if they were in a pit or shaft, open to the sky. The device consists of an iron tube, made of sections bolted together, and 56 metres (184 feet) long. At the lower end, which is closed, the tube is enlarged. In this enlarged space several person may work; they reach it by means of a ladder in the tube. The chamber has a certain number of windows, closed by solid plates of glass that permit those within to see objects out side, which are illuminated by electric lamps hanging outside the walls of the tube. Levers that can be manipulated from the interior serve to seize, cut, draw up, attach chains and ropes, &c.; these are the arms or tentacles of this mechanical monster of the ocean depths. A sufficient amount of ballast is of course fastened to the system to cause it to descend and to hold it still when it has reached bottom.

A contest of motor cars for heavy traffic has been organised by the Automobile Club of Paris, and will take place on July 1 next near that city. Prizes will be awarded for merits such as speed, quickness of stopping on slopes, absence of noise, &c. An official report of the trials will be sent to all civil engineers, industrial companies, and mayors in France. Particulars can be obtained from the Secretary of the Automobile Club, Place de l'Opera, Paris.

Surgeon-Captain Hare has inoculated coolies engaged on the Assam to Burmah railway survey for cholera, and found that of the inoculated only about 2½ per cent. died of the disease, whereas 19 per cent. of the uninoculated died. The coolies, convinced of the efficacy of the treatment, all submitted at length to inoculation, and the epidemic died out immediately.

A fine specimen of a two-headed snake has been brought from Central America by Mr. E. C. Fischer, of New York City. It is a "hognosed" snake (Heterodon Simus), about a foot long, and over four months old. When full grown it will attain a length of several feet. The colour is a brownish green, which appears to change somewhat. Its eyes are very bright, and each head seems to be endowed with a separate intelligence.

The snake lives in a glass box, and feeds with both heads simultaneously on milk, raw meat, and blood. Mr. Fischer finds it best to feed both heads at once, for, strange to say, they appear to be jealous of each other, and sometimes fight. At other times they play with one another. The animal seems to know Mr. Fischer, for it comes to the side of its box and welcomes him by protruding its tongues in sign of joy. A photograph of the snake was recently given in the "Scientific American."

The "moosanga" or fountain tree of the Congo belongs to the order of Urticaceæ, and the trunk is divided at the base into stilted roots like those of the mangrove, which raise it above the swamp. When the trunk is cut at the height of five feet much clear water flows from the wound. A stem 20 inches in diameter gave M. Lecomte nine quarts of water in a night. The water is quite potable, though rich in chlorides and other salts.

Drs. Lanterbach and Keruting and Herr Tappenbeck have discovered at the foot of Bismark Mountain, in New Guinea, a navigable river following through a fruitful plain thickly populated, over which they travelled for 200 miles. It is the first time that a densely peopled area has been found in the interior

Crater Lake, in the summit of the Cascade Range in Oregon, and above 6[illegible] miles north of the California line, is regarded as the most remarkable sheet of water in North America. Surveyed in 1880 by Captain Dutton, U.S.A., it has nevertheless been seldom visited, until the past summer when the Mazamas ("Mountain Goats"), a society of Portland, Oregon, devoted to the exploration of the north-western mountains, organised and excursion to it of nearly 1,000 people. Other crater lakes, such as those in the Eifel, Central Italy in Auvergne, France, and in the Island of Niuafou, between Fiji and Samoa, are small in comparison.

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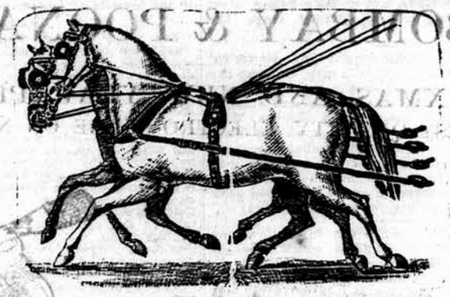

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.
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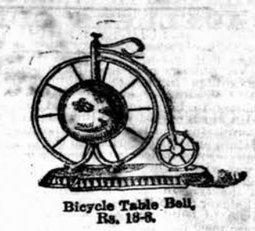

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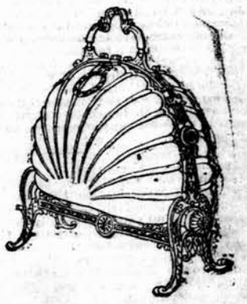

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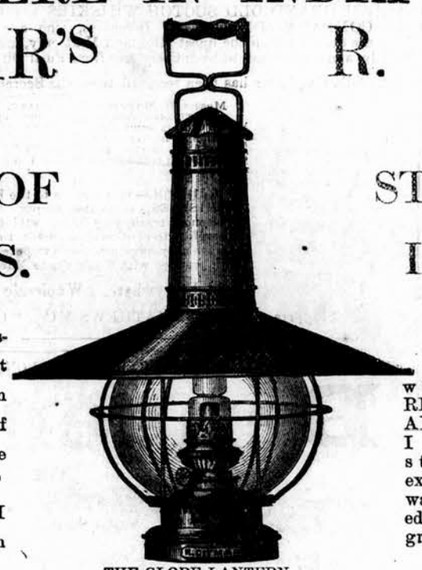

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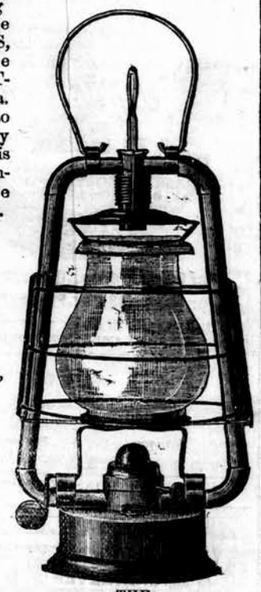

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